RECEIVED
APR 15 1891
LIBRARY NAVY DEPARTMENT.

No. 5.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1889.

(In continuation of Colonial Report No. 87, Old Series.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1891.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
88 and 90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1891.

[C.—6269.-4.] *Price* 1*d*.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page:—

No.	Colony.	Year.
81	Victoria	1888
82	Leeward Islands	,,
83	Natal (Liquor Traffic)	—
84	Hong Kong (Further Report)	1889
85	Bahamas (Fibre Industry)	—
86	Heligoland	1889
87	Newfoundland	1888
88	Mauritius, Seychelles, and Rodrigues	,,
89	Zululand	1889
90	Gibraltar	,,
91	Grenada	,,
92	Bermuda	,,
93	St. Vincent	1888
94	St. Vincent	1889
95	Bahamas	,,
96	St. Lucia	,,
97	British Bechuanaland	1888–9
98	Turk's and Caicos	1889
99	Gambia	,,
100	Straits Settlements	,,
101	St. Kitts-Nevis	1886
102	Basutoland (Governor's Visit)	1890
103	British New Guinea	1888–9
104	Natal	1889
105	Malta	,,
106	British Guiana	,,
107	Barbados	,,
108	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
109	Western Australia	,,
110	Gold Coast (Agriculture)	1890
111	Labuan	1889
112	Jamaica	,,
113	Falkland Islands	,,
114	Basutoland	1889–90
115	Sierra Leone	1889
116	Fiji	,,
117	Hong Kong	,,
118	St. Helena	,,

NEW SERIES OF COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

1	British Honduras	1889
2	Mauritius	,,
3	British Bechuanaland	1889–90
4	Victoria	1889

No. 5.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

In continuation of No. 87, Old Series.

Sir TERENCE O'BRIEN to LORD KNUTSFORD.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 30, 1891.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1889, together with the Colonial Secretary's report thereon.

2. A second copy of this Blue Book has been forwarded direct to the Imperial Institute.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Governor.

The Right Hon.
Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT UPON THE BLUE BOOK OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR 1889.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 12, 1891.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for transmission to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the Imperial Institute, the Blue Book of the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1889, in duplicate, which though completed at a somewhat earlier date than that of 1888 is still, I regret, much later than is desirable. I shall continue my efforts to overcome the difficulties which at present retard the compilation of the Blue Book.

Condition of the Colony.

The general condition of the Colony for 1889 can hardly be viewed as satisfactory, though the figures still show a considerable improvement over the years 1887–86–85. The staple industries exhibit but little contraction from the results of 1888; indeed, in the matter of preserved lobsters, seal oil, and cod oil there is quite a satisfactory increase both in production and value. Still the total

NEWFOUNDLAND.

result of the trade shows a decrease from 1889 in the exports of $459,028, and partial failure of the cod fishery over large sections of the northern coast and Labrador left many thousands of our population in very straitened circumstances.

The great economic evil in the Colony, which has frequently been adverted to, is the want of secondary or alternative employment to ensure to our people a means of living when the primary occupation of the fishery proves unremunerative. And it may be said that under the most favourable circumstances the fishery productions of the country, at least as at present marketed, are quite inadequate to maintain the population in a fair degree of comfort. It is fortunate that under these conditions other industries, such as mining and lumbering, are absorbing a considerable and increasing amount of labour, and though in the return of exports the ore shipped in 1889 appears to be only one half of the value of that produced in 1888, yet the actual output of crude mineral was, if anything, increased, implying a corresponding increase in labour.

Trade.

The trade of the Colony for 1889 may be briefly summed up as follows:—Total imports $6,607,065, of which $2,653,152 was from Great Britain, $2,168,763 from the Colonies, and $1,785,150 from foreign countries. Showing a decrease from 1888 of $612,077 in imports from Great Britain, and $226,649 in imports from the Colonies, and an increase of $25,391 from foreign countries, making a net decrease of $813,335. The principal articles of decrease were coffee, flour (62,696 barrels), preserves, molasses (243,420 gallons), oats, kerosene oil, rum, sugar, and tea. Whilst there was an increase in beef (5,375 barrels), butter, chocolate, fruit dried (100,000 lbs.), pork (8,808 barrels), brandy, whiskey, leaf tobacco, potatoes, dried goods ($88,008).

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total net revenue for 1889, including Customs, Post Office, and Crown lands, was $1,362,893, against $1,370,029 for 1888; but there were loans taken up in 1889 for public improvement, such as Placentia Railway and Hall's Bay Railway, and for the payment of a floating debt against the Colony, amounting in all to $740,100, and making the total revenue $2,102,993.

The expenditure, however, was in excess of this sum by $105,742, and made a total of $2,208,735. A considerable proportion, however, of this large sum may be looked upon as abnormal or extraordinary expenditure, such as that on account of the Bait Protection Service, including maintenance of s.s. "Fiona," $76,308, Board of Health and quarantine account, $33,231. On railway survey and work, $356,713. On the promotion of agriculture, $33,242. There was also a considerable sum spent in telegraph extension, say, $15,000, and for opening new roads and

erecting important bridges there was an expenditure of $15,046. A sum of $44,090 of debenture debt was also paid off. In reference to the large sum spent on account of Board of Health and quarantine ($33,231) I have to explain that it was the result of efforts to control a widespread and largely fatal epidemic of diphtheria which was prevalent in St. John's and other Settlements during the year, and an outbreak of small-pox in the district of Harbor Grace. The normal condition of the country may be said to be healthy, and small expenditures are generally sufficient to cope with epidemic diseases. Other expenditures than those above mentioned brought up the total for extraordinary services to $719,627.

The expenditure for ordinary services aggregate $1,489,108.99, including $357,692 the total cost of the civil establishment and legislature, $118,795 for educational disbursements, $190,513 interest on public debt, $190,226 for relief of the poor, $133,917 for roads, $157,055 for ocean and coastal steam, $42,937 for light-house maintenance, &c. Allowing the net income of the Colony for 1889 (exclusive of loans) to have been $1,330,891, the deficit on the ordinary expenditure (amounting to $1,489108) was $158,217.

The total ordinary expenditure of the Colony is high in proportion to its power of production, but the Government is confronted with the fact of a largely increasing population with a stationary or perhaps decreasing productive area, and it has been the endeavour to utilise the confessedly fine resources of the Colony to the best advantage in its fisheries, its land, its mines, and its forests that has induced the Government in the hope of future benefit to undertake roads, public works, steam and telegraph communication on a scale that would be more than adequate were the necessity for the development of the Colony less exigent. And if this holds good of *ordinary* expenditure, much more is it applicable to the *extraordinary* expenditures. These are made principally for railway extension, encouraging agriculture, home industries, and shipbuilding, and have all the one purpose of opening out wider fields of remunerative industry to our people. The largest of these expenditures for 1889 is that on account of the construction of a line of railway to the Valley of the Exploits or to Hall's Bay, called the Hall's Bay Railway.

Briefly, the following are the circumstances and conditions which led up to this expenditure. Ever since the introduction of Responsible Government, continued efforts had been made to foster and develop the agricultural resources of the country, as a valuable adjunct to the fishery, by extending roads, giving bonuses for land cleared, encouraging the formation of agricultural societies, and so forth; but later, since the commencement of the geological survey it had been pointed out by Mr. Murray, F.R.S., and Mr. Howley, F.G.S., that the best conditions for farming, both of climate and soil, were not to be found near the sea coast, but up the valleys of some of our larger rivers and around the margin of some of the great lakes, and interest was aroused as to the best means of

NEWFOUNDLAND.

opening this country to settlement. As early as 1875 a Bill was passed authorising the loan of a sum of money for the survey of a line of railway that would run north and west, securing the double purpose of opening up the country, and forming that link in the chain of intercontinental communication which had been ably advocated many years before by Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., when at his own expense he had caused a cursory survey to be made along the southern part of the Island. (Mr. Bellairs, C.E., 1868.) The survey thus sanctioned by the legislature was undertaken during the summer of 1875, the parties working under direction from Mr. Sandford Fleming; but the estimate given of the cost of the line, say, £9,000,000, was assumed to be beyond the resources of the Colony, and the matter was allowed to remain in abeyance for some years. Meanwhile the cry for wider outlets for labour became intensified as population increased and foreign competition drove down the price of our staple in our usual markets, and the Government and legislature were compelled to consider measures of relief. A committee of both branches of the legislature reported that they believed that no agency would be so effective for the promotion of this object as a railway, and they added that a narrow gauge road might be constructed at a moderate cost which would be well adapted to the means and circumstances of the Colony. On the recommendation of this committee the Railway Loan Bill of 1880 was unanimously passed, which authorised a loan of $5,000,000 in amount, not exceeding $500,000 each year, to be applied to the construction of a railway north to the head of Notre Dame Bay and of branch lines where necessary. A tender was, however, made by Mr. A. Blackman, of New York, and others to build and operate for 38 years for an annual subsidy of $180,000, and the loan Act of 1880 was repealed and another law passed incorporating the Newfoundland Railway Company, and giving effect to a contract for the construction and operation of the line on the basis of Mr. Blackman's tender. Work was commenced in 1881, and the line constructed as far as Harbor Grace, when the company, being in financial difficulty and the business in the hands of a receiver, was discontinued in 1884. So far as the intention of the legislature was concerned the piece of line completed had little purpose, for it did not reach that part of the country which it was hoped to have been effectual in developing, and in 1888 the feeling of the country in favour of extension influenced the Government to again bring the matter before the legislature, when an Act was passed, entitled "An Act to make provision for the construction of a line "of railway to Hall's Bay, and for other purposes." Authorised by this Act, commissioners appointed thereunder, pending the receipt of tenders and the making of a contract for the work, carried out a survey of the line during the summer of 1889, and in the autumn of that year entered upon the construction of the northern line of railway, commencing work at a point connecting with the Newfoundland Railway about sixty miles from St. John's.

These are, concisely, the circumstances under which the Government have entered upon railway work, and on account of which an expedition has been incurred for 1889 of $356,752.

The Placentia Railway was finished in 1889, the cost for that year being $92,000; the total cost for the 27 miles, including pier, stations, &c., being $525,000. This line will not materially aid the development of the country, but offers a ready means of communication with the southern and western districts which will doubtless be the means of aiding and extending trade with those portions of the Colony.

Public Debt.

The public debt was increased from $3,335,587 in 1888 to $4,133,202 on 31st December 1889; but it is fair to remark that the interest on loans under the Municipal Act, amounting to $607,000, and under the St. John's Sewerage Act, amounting to $69,230, is borne by the St. John's Municipal Council.

Agriculture.

Owing to the encouragment given by the Act for the promotion of agriculture passed in 1886 and amended in 1888, by which a bonus of $12 per acre is allowed for land, not exceeding 5 acres, cleared and fully prepared for cultivation, a large area of land has been reclaimed. In 1888, 1,794 acres were thus broken up, and in 1889 2,679 acres. It is too soon to speak of any effect being produced by the cultivation of this land upon the condition of the people, but there cannot be a question but that it will result most beneficially in the near future. The taking of the census in 1891 will afford a practical test of its value, and it may be safely asserted that without some such provision as that afforded by the above-named Act it would not be possible for such an area of land as that reported to have been brought under cultivation.

The large number of dogs kept in the Colony, especially in the outports, for drawing firewood from the forests, had for many years deterred parties from sheep raising, for which the Colony is held by many to be eminently suitable; but the statute of 1884, for the preservation of sheep, as amended in 1887, put it in the power of one third of the population of a settlement or district to have a proclamation issued ordering the destruction of dogs in such settlement. Twenty-six proclamations have been issued under this Act, covering large sections of the country, and it is believed that in consequence a great increase has taken place in the number of sheep kept in the Colony. The number of grants of land made during 1889 was 232, with 37,104 acres. The total area granted in the Colony may be said to be 320,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Lumbering.

Under this head I am glad to be able to report the prospect of a large development. On the 21st May a company was incorporated with a capital of $30,000, styled the Exploits Lumbering Company (Limited), which has acquired a number of timber concessions, aggregating about 500 square miles, on the pine lands of the Exploits. A mill fully equipped with all appliances for carrying on an extensive business has been built, and between 200 and 300 men have been set to work cutting logs; quite a little village has sprung up around the mill, and signs of industry and prosperity are manifesting themselves.

A large extent of land in this Colony is covered with small-size timber, such as fir, spruce, birch, and poplar, which, in close connexion with other productions of the country, iron pyrites and lime, and the possession of immense water power, point to the peculiar suitability of the Colony for the establishment of the paper pulp industry. Negotiations have been in progress for the introduction of this business, and the Government have signified their willingness to make large concessions of waste land for this purpose.

Mining.

There are no new developments of great importance to be noted. The mines at Little Bay, which have in the past year furnished the larger proportion of copper export, are now worked at such a depth (1,500 feet) that, with the price of copper now ruling, it is reported to be a question whether work can be much longer carried on there. The quality of the ore is of low per-centage, 7 to 10, and now hardly pays for its production. It will be borne in mind that since the collapse of the copper syndicate the value of copper has dropt about 50 per cent.

The whole of Notre Dame Bay is rich in mineral deposits, and there is no doubt that if the working of Little Bay mines should be discontinued, other openings will be found for the capital at present employed there. The output of iron pyrites from Pilley's Island has largely increased, 7,530 tons having been shipped in 1889 against 1,850 tons in 1888. The export of this mineral is altogether to the United States.

The lead mine at La Manche, by transfer from the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, has been acquired by the Newfoundland Colonization Company, which has put down the necessary plant and will work the mine vigorously and systematically; some of the galena taken from La Manche is rich in silver.

An antimony mine has been discovered near Twillingate, and deposits of asbestos are known to exist in several localities, and these will probably be worked in the near future.

Shipbuilding.

Among the industries which re-act upon the trade of the Colony, none, perhaps, is more important than shipbuilding, for all the vessels that are built here find employment in the fisheries of the Colony. To a large extent they are employed in the bank fishery, and it may be said that it is owing in a great measure to the encouragement given to shipbuilding that this fishery has attained its present proportions. The number of vessels engaged in the bank fishery in 1889 was 330 of 18,890 tons, with 4,401 men. The catch was 236,821 quintals. 100 vessels were built in 1889, of 4,480 tons, on which a bounty was paid of $18,374—an increase over 1888 of 25 vessels, 1,464 tons, and $4,729 bounty. The value of these vessels may be stated at $220,000 in round numbers.

The total number of ships registered in the Colony is 2,172, with tonnage of 93,992.

Manufactures.

There is not much to report in this direction outside the large increase which has taken place in the number of lobster factories, but some small beginnings have been made in putting up boneless codfish in small packages, which quite possibly will develop into a very considerable industry. A fair market, though at the present a somewhat limited one, is found in Canada and the United States for fish thus treated.

Legislation.

Beside the Railway Act to which I have adverted in a preceding paragraph, there were two or three other important Bills passed which call for a short reference :—

1st. The Bait Act, cap. 6, which consolidates and amends previous Acts relating to the sale of bait fish, with the view of perfecting the provisions by which the export of bait may be kept more completely under control.

2nd. The Fisheries Commission Act, cap. 7, which authorises the appointment of a board of Fishery Commissioners whose duty shall be to inquire into all matters pertaining to the preservation and development of our fisheries, to take steps for the collection and dissemination of useful information on the subject, to make rules (subject to legislative sanction) for the conduct of the fisheries.

3rd. Qualification of Electors Act, cap. 15, which extends the franchise to all male British subjects of the full age of 25 years.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The system of election by ballot with extended franchise came into operation for the first time in 1889, and worked most satisfactorily. Although nearly every district in the Island was vigorously contested, the proceedings were characterised by peace and good order.

Education.

As reported before, the system in operation in Newfoundland is denominational. Each religious body receives a per capita allowance of 38 cents, the number of adherents being taken from the last census. This system has, on the whole, been found to work well, and has given results for the money expended in advance of what has been attained in more favoured countries. The total grant for education in 1889 was $120,233, of which $41,219 was entrusted to the Church of England boards, $45,371 to Roman Catholic boards, $30,900 to Methodist boards, $1,818 to other boards, and one grant to an undenominational school of $924. The Church of England had 199 schools, 11,923 pupils (17·50 of their population), the cost of each pupil to the Colony being $3.26 The Roman Catholic Church had 200 schools, 12,279 pupils (16·30 of their population), the cost per pupil being $3.70. The Methodist body had 137 schools, 7,913 pupils (16.23 of their population), the cost per pupil being $3.90. Other denominations had five schools, 224 pupils (7·42 of their population), the cost per pupil being $6.91. The aggregate for the Colony showed 552 schools with 32,398 pupils (16·55 of the population), the cost per pupil being $3.74. In Ontario the cost per pupil is $7.59.

The immense extent of coast line over which the population is extended in scattered settlements renders it exceedingly difficult to bring home the benefits of education to a large number of the people with the means at the disposal of the Government. It is hoped that the legislature will see its way to so augment the grant that many localities now without schools may shortly have this great lack provided.

Savings Bank.

This institution showed a small increase in the deposits for 1889. $499,009 was put into bank and $317,119 withdrawn, showing an increase of $181,890. The deposits in the bank on 31st December were $2,002,833.42.

Labrador.

Private returns from mercantile houses doing business on the Labrador show a considerable decrease in the productions of that coast. It must be borne in mind that the export from Labrador is produced by Newfoundlanders resorting there for the summer fishery, and that consequently the value of the export goes into the wealth of Newfoundland.

The returns give :—

	$
186,933 quintals codfish, value - -	635,572
21,976 barrels herring - - -	76,916
581 tierces salmon - - -	11,620
38½ tuns cod oil - - -	2,772
Miscellaneous - - - -	4,414
	731,394

The total export for 1888 was about $820,000.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. WITHERS,
For Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency
Sir J. Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,
Governor.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1892
LIBRARY NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 34.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1890.

(For Report for 1889 *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 5.)

LIBRARY NAVY DEPT

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1892.

Price One Penny.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

No.	Colony.	Year.
106	British Guiana	1889
107	Barbados	,,
108	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
109	Western Australia	,,
110	Gold Coast (Agriculture)	1890
111	Labuan	1889
112	Jamaica	,,
113	Falkland Islands	,,
114	Basutoland	1889–90
115	Sierra Leone	1889
116	Fiji	,,
117	Hong Kong	,,
118	St. Helena	,,

NEW SERIES OF COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

1	British Honduras	1889
2	Mauritius	,,
3	British Bechuanaland	1889–90
4	Victoria	1889
5	Newfoundland	,,
6	British New Guinea	1889–90
7	St. Vincent	1890
8	Bermuda	,,
9	Leeward Islands	1889
10	St. Lucia	1890
11	Bahamas	,,
12	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
13	Gibraltar	,,
14	Zululand	,,
15	Sierra Leone	,,
16	Barbados	,,
17	Falkland Islands	,,
18	Labuan	,,
19	British Honduras	,,
20	Basutoland	1890–91
21	Trinidad and Tobago	1890
22	Leeward Islands	,,
23	Grenada	,,
24	Straits Settlements	,,
25	British Guiana	,,
26	St. Helena	,,
27	Mauritius	,,
28	Gambia	,,
29	Hong Kong	,,
30	Ceylon	1889
31	Lagos	,,
32	Lagos	1890
33	Ceylon	,,

No. 34.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(For Report for 1889 *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 5.)

Sir TERENCE O'BRIEN to LORD KNUTSFORD.

Government House, St. John's,
December 5, 1891.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1890, together with the Colonial Secretary's Report thereon.

2. Though still much behind the regulated time, yet I am glad to find that they are submitted this year earlier than before, and I trust that in time greater punctuality will be arrived at; though from our length of coast and the difficulty of collecting returns from the out-harbours, most of which are closed in winter, I fear that we shall never be able to furnish these documents by the date laid down.

3. Last year was not, with the exception of that of Labrador, a good year for our fisheries; the progress, however, made in agriculture, lumbering, mining, &c., is satisfactory, showing that the great and undoubted resources of the Colony are beginning to attract some portion of the attention which has hitherto been devoted to the sea, and which, had they been diverted years ago into these channels, would have vastly increased the prosperity of the Island.

4. It is a great misfortune that, from its proximity to Europe, the capital and the largest amount of our population should be settled on the Peninsula of Avalon, the rocky coast of which, exposed to the fury of the Atlantic gales, first receives the fogs from the Banks, giving to the passer-by, at this our only port of call for mail steamers, but a very poor idea of the fogless climate, milder and more equable than that of Canada, the lovely scenery, fine land and vast forests, as well as of the great and varied mineral resources of other parts of the Island, which are only awaiting population, energy, capital, and enterprise for their development.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Governor.

The Right Hon.
Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1890, to be transmitted for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Though still reaching your Excellency at a later date than is desirable, it is satisfactory to note, that having overcome some of the difficulties which lay in the way of an earlier issue, I am enabled to place it in your Excellency's hands two months earlier than last year.

General Condition of the Colony.

I am unable to announce any very marked improvement in the condition of our people as compared with 1889. A considerable falling off in the value of our exports will be observed, and these may fairly be taken to represent the earning power of the people. The following figures will show that the production of our fisheries, mines, &c., for 1890 was $617,533 less in value than that of the previous year. Including Labrador returns in both instances, the exports for 1889 amounted to $6,643,666, and in 1890 to $ 6,026,133. It will be noticed that this shortage is due not so much to decreased production as to a decline in value. Our staple industry, the cod fishery, produced 32,080 quintals less in 1889, while there was a diminution in value of three quarters of a million of dollars. Codfish in 1889 realised $4.30 per quintal, and in 1890 $3.72.

The take of lobsters for preserving purposes, though less in 1890 than in 1889 (69,334 cases to 76,216 cases), yielded a larger profit, the price per case having increased from $6.20 in 1889 to $7.50 in 1890.

It will also be noticed that there was a decline in the export of copper ore during the year. This decline may be attributed to the fact that the company working these mines was involved in litigation, and also to the reduced output from Little Bay, hitherto the most productive of our mines, consequent upon the large expense necessary in raising ore to the surface, a distance of over 1,500 feet.

There has been an increase of 285 in the number of depositors in the Savings Bank, and the gross amount of deposits shows an increase over last year of $107,353.38.

In concluding my observations upon the general condition of the Colony I take pleasure in noting the total absence of expenditure on account of able-bodied pauper relief. From the 1st of January to the end of March the Government continued work upon the Hall's Bay Railway, and those who suffered from a short fishery found employment in connexion with this work. In entering into a contract for the building of the Hall's Bay line provision has been made for the taking over, at a fair valuation, the work thus performed.

Finance.

The revenue of the Colony for 1890 amounted to $1,454,536.38, exclusive of loans, an increase over 1889 of $91,643. The receipts on account of Customs being $1,342,099.78 as compared with $1,243,031.44 in 1889.

The sum of $376,800 was received on account of loans, $136,000 of which was spent in railway construction prior to the arrangement under which the building of the Hall's Bay line was placed in the hands of contractors; $40,000 was expended in payment of bonuses for land cleared under the Crown Lands Act; $69,000 was appropriated to pay debentures falling due under the Sewerage Act; $24,000 was placed to the credit of public works, and the balance was taken up in reimbursing the Treasury for payments made on account of unforeseen contingencies. This sum of $376,800, to which must be added a further amount of $288,000 borrowed in 1889 on account of railway construction, making in all $664,800, is a temporary loan from the London and Westminster Bank, and does not form part of the funded debt of the Colony.

The expenditure for 1890 was $215,447.53 less than in 1889.

With regard to extraordinary expenditures it will be necessary to advert to the following:—

Of the sum of $73,804 expended under the several Acts relating to agriculture, $65,800 was used for the purpose of paying bonuses for land clearing as referred to under the head of Agriculture. Executive responsibility is debited with the sum of $11,335.59, of which $8,320 is on account of French Shore and United States Delegations. Hall's Bay railway construction, conducted during the winter of 1889–1890, cost the Colony $238,000, part of which was covered by the loan as mentioned above. The sum of $10,525 was expended in connexion with the construction of a lighthouse on the Penguin Islands. $50,000 from the Loan Account was placed to the credit of the Board of Works to meet overdrafts in that Department on account of Public Services in 1889, $51,158 was expended on account of Public Works, $36,000 of which was the regular allowance of $2,000 per district to the 18 Electoral Districts into which the Colony is divided, the balance being covered by loan.

Public Debt.

On December 31st, 1890, the Funded Public Debt of the Colony amounted to $4,138,627.49, having been increased by $5,425.06 during the year. This includes the debt ($607,000) due by the St. John's Municipal Council, but raised by the Colony, interest thereon being repaid to the Government by the said Council.

In addition to the above the Colony has a floating debt of $418,386.59; this, together with the temporary loan mentioned

NEWFOUNDLAND.

above, as being due to the London and Westminster Bank, will give the total indebtedness of the Colony at the end of 1890, *i.e.*, $5,221,814.08.

Trade.

The value of our imports for 1890 was $6,368,855, a decrease of $238,100 as compared with 1889. From Great Britain we imported $2,174,524 worth of goods; British Colonies, $2,168,763; foreign countries, $1,785,150. The principal articles under which an increased importation will be noted are as follows:—

Molasses (215,114 gals.), kerosene oil (24,491 gals.), refined sugar (1,012 cwts.), tea (54,541 lbs.), manufactured tobacco (13,283 lbs.).

A decreased importation will be observed under the following heads:—Ale and porter (6,780 gals.), apples (3,084 brls.), beef (4,559 brls.), butter (889 cwts.), flour (11,739 brls.), dried fruits (47,213 lbs.), lumber (566 M.), salt (4,511 tons), leaf tobacco (51,932 lbs.), wines (1,200 gals.), dry goods ($300,000). It will be interesting to note in connexion with the above, that while the imports from Great Britain and foreign countries decreased by $478,628 and $376,356 respectively, those from British Colonies increased by $616,774; *i.e.*, Canada $347,061, British West Indies $277,514.

Shipping.

In 1890, 2,764 vessels, aggregating a tonnage of 634,147 tons, were entered and cleared, which was a slight falling off from 1889. Of the above, 2,562 vessels, representing a tonnage of 590,006 tons, were British.

In 1889, the total number of vessels registered in the Colony was 2,208, measuring 99,812 tons, as against 2,207, measuring 98,619 tons in 1890.

Legislation.

A few of the more important Acts placed upon our statute books during the legislative session of 1890 may be noticed.

The Crown Lands Amendment Act has reference to the establishment of paper pulp factories; it grants licenses of not less than 5 square miles or more than 150; it subjects to certain conditions of working, &c. It also provides the means whereby the Crown may re-enter upon forfeited lands.

The Railway Act (amending 52 Vict. cap. 4.) provides for the acceptance of a loan for the construction of the Hall's Bay Line, at the rate of $15,600 per mile, payment to be in bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest.

N.B. This line is a narrow gauge, *i.e.*, 3ft. 6in.

The Election Act (Amendment of Act of 1889) confers the franchise upon every male British subject of the full age of 21 years who has lived in the Colony two years and in the district one year prior to the election.

The Act for the encouragement of shipbuilding provides, among other things, for the employment of a Lloyd's surveyor, an official whose services have long been required in a Colony the bulk of whose inhabitants spend more than half their lives on ship-board.

Acts were also passed having reference to local government, municipal affairs (St. John's), game, representation, House of Assembly, commutation of prisoners' sentences, public health, registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and for the encouragement of the cultivation and manufacture of flax and hemp. Other Acts of minor importance were passed which do not call for any special mention.

Educational.

Under this head I have to report an increase in the legislative grant of $5,000, to be devoted to the purpose of securing to certain schools the benefits of a more advanced system of education. The returns show a slight falling off in the matter of attendance as compared with 1889. In that year the number of schools open was 549, with an attendance of 32,314. In 1890 these figures were 545 and 31,822 respectively. In 1890 the legislative grant was as follows:—

	$
Church of England Board Schools - -	40,274
Church of Rome do. - -	40,307
Methodist do. - -	25,370
Other do. - -	2,488
A total of - - -	108,439

The amount actually expended on our schools, including Government and voluntary contributions and fees, was $127,360.

INDUSTRIES.

Fisheries.

The shore and bank cod fishery was not as productive as that of 1889. On the other hand, a measure of success such as has been unknown for the past 10 years has crowned the labours of our fishermen on the Labrador coast. In 1889, 186,933 quintals, valued at $635,572, was the result of the voyage; in 1890 the total catch was 266,622 quintals, valued at $693,217.

The following comparative statement in reference to the bank fishery may be of interest:—

	1889.	1890.
Vessels - - - - -	330	279
Tonnage - - - - -	18,890	15,212
Crews - - - - -	4,401	3,719
Fish caught, quintals - - -	236,821	147,948
Average per vessel - - - -	718	530
Average per man - - - -	52	40

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The result of the herring fishery was on the whole satisfactory. The small catch on the Labrador was partly counterbalanced by a fairly successful shore fishery. Prices ruled higher than in 1889, and consequently the receipts from this industry were fully equal to those of last year. It is gratifying to note that the trade in frozen herrings with the United States is rapidly assuming such importance as to warrant the hope that at no distant date and under improved trade relations with the United States the people living on the western and southern shores of Newfoundland may find in this industry a valuable source of employment. Owing to the high rate of duty imposed upon herrings entering American ports in British bottoms, the people of this Colony have been unable to profitably engage in the shipment of frozen herrings to the United States and have been restricted to the selling of herring to those American vessels that may visit the coast during the winter. If the negotiations now proceeding for a convention of reciprocal trade between this Colony and the United States are brought to a successful issue, this trade in herrings will be conducted by local shipping, and will become a valuable auxiliary to the commerce of the Colony.

The result of the seal fishery, though well up to the average, presents a decline as compared with 1889 of $120,350 in value.

The lobster fishery has been already referred to. 3,508 tierces of salmon, valued at $70,166, were exported in 1890 as against 4,639, valued at $93,084 in 1889.

A short export of oils (seal, cod, &c.,) was very nearly met by an enhanced value, so that it may be said that this particular product of our fisheries presents no serious falling off as compared with 1889. Prices still rule very low, cod oil realising but $76 in the local market, and seal oil, $90. In 1870, 1878, 1881, cod oil commanded the following prices:—$144, $108, $116 per ton respectively, and seal oil, $170, $120, $120 per ton.

Shipbuilding.

Shipbuilding was not prosecuted with as much vigour as during the year 1889. The cause for this is not far to seek. In Newfoundland this industry is carried on, for the most part in winter when the fisherman, no longer occupied in the pursuit of his regular avocation, and, finding on the slippery surface of the frozen snow an easy means of communication between the forest and the sea-coast, devotes his time to this industry. A successful fishery gives him the means of procuring nails, cordage, canvass and the various accessories required for the building and fitting out of his vessel. The result of fishing operations in 1889 was not of such a nature as to place the means of building at the disposa of the fisherman. Moreover, the winter of 1889–90 was an exceptionally mild one, and material for shipbuilding could not be easily obtained.

Manufactures.

The manufacture of boneless codfish referred to last year has already developed into an industry of considerable importance, 142,000 lbs., packed in small cases, was exported in 1890, chiefly to Canada.

An attempt to preserve our native berries has proved fairly successful, and a ready market for some 5,000 cases of these preserves was found in the United States at $5 per case. As our berries, practically inexhaustible in quantity and of excellent quality, meet with a ready sale in both local and foreign markets, it is quite reasonable to anticipate that this industry will assume considerable importance.

Lumbering.

I am pleased to be able to state that the rapid development of this industry foreshadowed in last year's report has been realised. In addition to supplying the local markets to within some 2,000 M. feet of its requirements, 1,300 M. feet of a superior quality was exported to Great Britain. The following figures will show the development of this industry. In 1885 we imported 4,771 M. feet and exported 284 M., in 1889, imports 3,481¾ M. and exports 5½ M., and in 1890 the imports were 3,119 M. and exports 1,329 M. The lumber shipped in 1890 was valued at $15 per Mil. The exports of lumber have been from one locality, namely, Exploits.

It is computed that there are more than 2,000 square miles of valuable timber lands, principally pine, within the Colony. Mr. Howley, F.G.S., of the Geological Department, reports that there are 850 square miles of pine timber land in the Gander and Gambo River country, and 700 square miles on the borders of Exploits River and Red Indian Lake. To this must be added the but partially-surveyed timber limits of Deer Lake, Grand Pond, and Humber River country. It is safe to assume, therefore, that this industry will in the near future show considerable expansion. The timber supply of Canada, which, but a few years ago, was considered as almost inexhaustible, has, by reason of forest fires and indiscriminate cutting, begun to show signs of depletion, and Canadian lumber firms have already turned their attention to this Colony.

Mining.

Owing to the absence of roads through the interior, mining is still confined to within a mile or two of the sea-coast.

The mines worked during the year were Tilt Cove and Little Bay for copper ores, Moreton's Harbour for antimony, Pilley's Island for iron pyrites, and La Manche for galena.

This industry may be said to be yet in its infancy. The country gives promise of immense scope in this direction. Ores of anti-

NEWFOUNDLAND.

mony, zinc, molybdenite, manganese, chromite, nickel, hematite, rutile, gold, silver, &c. are all known to exist; while of the earthy minerals and non-metallic substances there are a great variety and in many cases an abundance of material. Marbles, granites, slates, serpentines, ornamental stones, sandstones, grindstones, limestones, soapstones, and gypsum abound, and asbestos, fluor-spar, graphite, mica, &c. are all found here. Clays suitable for the manufacture of brick and coarse pottery are abundant. During the past year valuable seams of coal have been discovered in the vicinity of St. George's Bay. Previous to this the St. George's Bay carboniferous area was generally thought to be destitute of workable coal seams, and as being occupied almost entirely by the lower measures, namely, the carboniferous limestone and millstone grit series. It is gratifying to be able to state that upon reference of the fossil plants and samples obtained during the year to Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University in Montreal, one of the most eminent authorities upon fossil botany in North America, he has given it as his opinion that "the specimens sent indicate a "development of the coal measures not unlike that of Eastern "Cape Breton with which the beds may be connected under the "gulf;" and he adds that the Government of this Colony would do well "to inform the English Government of the value of the coals "on the west coast and their pro-pective importance to Britain "and Newfoundland as well as to the other colonies. You have "the nearest coal to England on this side the Atlantic."

The investigation in the section of country referred to has brought to light 27 feet of coal, which is but 10 feet less than that of the North Sydney section. The analysis of this coal gives a per-centage of carbon not inferior to that of Cape Breton coal. This, together with the large deposits of magnetite existing in the same locality, cannot fail, ere long, when capital and skilled labour are brought to bear on them, to add greatly to the prosperity of the Colony.

Agriculture.

Although the Colony possesses vast stretches of excellent agricultural land, and a climate in no way inferior to that of the Dominion of Canada, this industry is seriously neglected. At the present time all the land cultivated is scattered along the seaboard, where the soil is the thinnest and poorest, and where the cold, cutting sea winds tend to retard and stultify vegetation. This is owing, in the first place, to the fact that the population of the island, for the most part, is a fishing population; their avocation necessitates their residence along the seaboard, and precludes that attention to agriculture which is essential to success. In the second place, the lack of roads from the coast into the interior where the best soil and most temperate climate is to be found, places it beyond the reach of those who may be disposed to turn from the fishery to farming. Although conducted under the unfavourable circumstances alluded to, this industry yields a return of about $950,000 per annum. There are about 58,000

acres of land under cultivation. There are about 28,500 tons of hay raised, 460 bushels of wheat and barley, 5,400 bushels of oats, 320,000 barrels of potatoes, 25,000 barrels of turnips, and 21,000 barrels of other root crops. The Act passed by the Legislature in 1888 for the promotion of agriculture under which a bounty of $12.00 per acre was offered for land cleared and made ready for crop, greatly stimulated this industry. Until the publication of the census of 1891 it is impossible to state definitely how much the Colony has progressed as regards increased production of crops, but in 1888, 1,794 acres of land were cleared; in 1889 2,679 acres, and during the past year 5,375, making a total during the three years that the Act has been in force (it ceases this year) of 9,848 acres, or about one-sixth of the total cleared land of the Colony. We now pay to Canada more than half a million of dollars per annum for agricultural produce, all of which might be raised within the Colony after a few years' attention to the soil.

The policy of the present Government has been, and still is, to open up the best lands of the interior to settlement by running a railway to the north and west and by carrying out a settlement scheme in conjunction therewith. It was to this end that the Government of this Colony approached Her Majesty's Government this year for an Imperial guarantee of a loan of $8,000,000. Should this be forthcoming, it is not difficult to foresee that in a very few years, able-bodied pauper relief, which is a certain corollary of a failure in the fisheries, and which is demoralising the people and bringing this Colony into financial embarrassment, will give place to a healthier and more prosperous condition of affairs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

No. 67.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(For Report for 1890 *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 34.)

Sir TERENCE O'BRIEN to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

Government House, St. John's,
December 26, 1892.

MY LORD MARQUESS,

IN forwarding for your Lordship's information the Blue Book returns for 1891, as well as the Colonial Secretary's Report thereon, I find there is little calling for special remarks by me beyond that, while I fully agree with Mr. Bond as to the detrimental effect on our trade of the markets of the United States being closed to us, through the action of Canada, I do not consider the falling off of the Lobster Fishery to be so much due to the action of the Treaties with France, though of course it had its influence, as to over-fishing, as I have been assured by some of our naval officers that, whereas three years ago on the treaty shore from two to three of these creatures sufficed to fill a tin, it now takes five or six or even more to do so, thus rendering the efforts of our Fishery Commission in artificial propagation of this crustacea a matter of paramount importance to this Colony.

I much regret that among our losses through the fire in St. John's of July last, so much of the information for the census, then in an advanced state of preparation, should have been lost, a fact which, as I have already had occasion to report to you, my Lord, will, I fear, necessarily considerably delay the submission of these statistics to the Colonial Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Governor.

The Most Hon.
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to forward you herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1891, for transmission to Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

1 74970. Wt. 10230.

In connexion therewith, I have the honour to acquaint you with regard to—

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE COLONY,

that during the year under consideration the circumstances of our people were most prosperous. The exports from the Colony touched the highest point reached since 1881, and exceeded those of 1890 by over a million and a quarter of dollars. The imports were also in excess. $500,000 more was expended in 1891 than in 1890 in purchasing those articles of foreign production required by our population.

The increase above referred to in the value of exports is greatest in the following articles:—

	Quintals.
Dry Codfish, 1890 - - -	1,040,916
„ „ 1891 - - -	1,244,834
Increase - - -	203,918

	$
Value, 1890 - - - -	3,886,898
„ 1891 - - - -	4,864,525
Increase - - -	977,627

and in seal skins and seal oil, the result of the seal fishery being in 1890 valued at $556,426, and in 1891 at $780,807, an increase of $224,381. The above figures include imports direct to and exports from the Labrador.

It will be observed, in connexion with the exports of the Colony for 1891, that with the exception of the two articles above mentioned, and the product of our mines, which is dealt with below, the quantity of all the other articles of commerce exported from the Colony in 1891, falls below that of the same articles exported in 1890. In that year copper (green, regulus, and ingots), iron pyrites and antimony ore was exported to the value of $300,300. In 1891 the export of the same articles realized $626,000. Copper shows an increased production valued at $339,058, while antimony and iron pyrites on the other hand evidence a reduction, the one of $200 and the other of $14,415. $1,250 worth of selenite was exported in 1891. The output of our mines being thus more than double that of 1890.

Deposits in the Savings Bank in 1891 were greater than in 1890, the excess amounting to the sum of $168,607.34. I may mention that the increase of 1890 over 1889 was $107,303.38.

I have again much pleasure in calling attention to the entire absence of expenditure under the head of able-bodied pauper relief. The remunerative result of our industries, *i.e.*, fishing, mining, lumbering, together with the employment given on

railway construction has no doubt brought about this desirable state of affairs. At no former period has the Colony exhibited a more prosperous condition.

FINANCE.

The Revenue of the Colony for 1891 was $820,205.80, exclusive of loans, an increase of $365,669.42, which is accounted for, roughly, as follows, Customs increase, 1891, $82,349. Interest on debt due by Municipal Council (an amount which was the result of several years non-payment of the yearly interest due) $68,556. Purchase by the contractors of the work done and materials owned by the Government on Hall's Bay Railway prior to effecting the contract, $196,856. Profit on issue of new coin, $9,113. Insurance on Poor Asylum, paid into Treasury as a repayment, $8,000.

In 1890 the gross Customs receipts amounted to $1,342,100, in 1891 they reached $1,424,449.

Public Debt.

By way of loan to the Colony on account of St. John's Municipal Council, the sum of $143,135.06 was received, the residue of the loan under Act 54 Vict. c. 7, viz., $9,934.48 was applied to the payment of Board of Works overdrafts which had been lying over from 1889. This loan, which amounted in all to $153,069.54, was raised entirely in the Colony at 4 per cent. In speaking of addition to the capital account of the Colony, it will be necessary to note that under the contract for the construction of the Hall's Bay Railway payment is made to the contractors for each section of five miles completed, in Bonds of the Colony, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. In 1891 railway construction cost $1,014,000 and this, with the above-mentioned loan of $153,069.54, together with $18,096.34 on account of Rebuilding Acts, making in all the sum of $1,185,165.88, has been added to the funded Public Debt of the Colony which, standing at the close of 1890 at $4,138,627 amounted on the 31st December 1891 to $5,223,363.71, the sum of $100,429.66, accumulated profits at the Savings Bank for the last five years, and which the Act provides shall be applied to the reduction of the Public Debt, having been applied to the purpose specified.

To this funded debt must be added the following floating debt, *i.e.*, balance due by the Colony on current account 1891, $212,667.83. Temporary loan due London Westminster Bank, $664,800, making the total indebtedness of the Colony on the 31st December 1891 equal to $6,100,831.54. It is only fair, however, to deduct from this the amount due by the St. John's Municipal Council, *i.e.*, $850,984.54, which is guaranteed by the Newfoundland Government. The net debt would thus be $5,249,847, or about 26 dollars per head of our population. To represent this indebtedness there are 92 miles of railway completed and in

NEWFOUNDLAND 1891.

operation, 907 miles of telegraph, more than 600 miles of main roads, 39 lighthouses, and five fog alarms, besides the public buildings.

The expenditure for 1891 was $1,831,432.43 including payments on account of the loan of $153,069.54 which was applied to the services indicated by the Act. The more important heads of expenditure being Customs $76,800, Education (Vote) $140,000, Protection Fisheries $54,780, Lighthouse maintenance $43,830, interest on Public Debt $235,950, Judicial and Police $127,460, relief of poor $217,867, postal $64,133, railway subsidy $50,644, roads, &c. $122,834, steam communication $138,835.

TRADE.

In the early part of the year a remarkably good seal fishery inaugurated a most successful season's trade. Business, which last year showed the first movements of a favourable reaction, received an impetus from the exceptionally good results of this fishery. A Labrador catch surpassing in quantity anything experienced for the last 20 or 25 years, and a general prosperity in other industries, kept up and further increased the activity in trade and commerce.

Produce to the amount of $7,437,158 was exported from the Colony in 1891 as against $6,099,686 in 1890, an increase of $1,337,472. Partial details of these have already been given and they will be more fully enlarged upon under the heads of fisheries and mining, &c. Of importations it is to be said that, though like the exportations, they have increased, yet the increase has not been so great. In 1890 the figures were $6,368,855, in 1891 $6,869,458, an increase of $500,603.

In 1891 we imported from Great Britain $2,341,706 worth of goods and exported thereto $1,966,581 worth of produce, an increase over 1890 of $137,182 and $452,450 respectively.

British Colonies—Imports therefrom, 1891, $2,830,441, exports thereto $1,428,558, an increase of $44,904 of the one and $180,872 of the other. Foreign countries—Imports therefrom, 1891, $1,697,311, exports thereto, 1891, $4,042,019, an increase of $288,577 and $704,150 respectively. With regard to details of imports, an increase will be noted in connexion with the following: flour (49,697 barrels), dried fruit (188,845 lbs.), kerosine oil (47,306 gals.), tea (19,867 lbs.), sugars (6,833 cwt.), tobacco (106,007 lbs.).

SHIPPING.

I am unfortunately unable to supply your Excellency with any information as to the movements of shipping in the Colony for the year 1891, all record books, MS. and printed, having been destroyed in the great fire of July 8th. A statement was, however, I think, furnished to the Board of Trade for inclusion in the Abstract. This was compiled before the fire and whilst the shipping accounts were in process of being printed.

In 1890 the total number of ships, &c. registered in the Colony was 2,207, measuring 98,619 tons. In 1891 the figures were respectively 2,222 and 94,583, an increase in number, but a decrease in tonnage.

LEGISLATION.

Special attention may be called to some of the more important Acts passed during the Session of 1891.

The Postal Service Act, while enacting certain new legislation relative to the Postal Service, consolidates all former Acts passed with regard to this Department. Generally speaking it may be said that the Act assimilates the conduct of the Post Office Department of Newfoundland to that of Great Britain and of Canada.

Municipal Act.

St. John's Municipal Act makes the term of the Council's office three years instead of two, enlarges the franchise, gives plenary powers to the Council respecting matters affecting health and safety of inhabitants and construction and alteration of streets, side-walks, markets, &c. also to impose certain taxes.

Railway Purchase Act authorises the raising of a loan to purchase the Newfoundland Railway.

Newfoundland French Treaties Act.

This Act, after reciting the various treaties and the Modus Vivendi affecting the fisheries, declares that any Act done by Her Majesty's Officers in carrying out Her Majesty's orders for giving effect to treaty rights or to the Modus Vivendi, shall be lawful, and that parties refusing to obey lawful orders from Her Majesty's Officers, shall be liable to a fine of $200.

Acts were also passed having reference to masters and servants, shipping, registration of births, &c., education, game, &c. These and the Acts more particularly referred to above will be more fully reported upon by H.M. Attorney General when submitting the printed copies.

EDUCATION.

Under this head I have very little to report beyond the increased Legislative Grant of $20,000 to be applied as a bonus to teachers according to their grade; this grant, it is purposed, shall be continued yearly and it will doubtless prove of great help to a slenderly paid but exceedingly efficient body. As compared with 1890 there was an increase in the number of schools open and also in the attendance. In 1890 there were 545 schools open with an attendance of 31,822. In 1891 the figures were 552 and 33,094 respectively. The total expenditure under Legislative Grant was, in 1890, $134,376, and the amount actually expended, including,

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1891.

in addition to the above grant, fees and voluntary contributions, was $145,889.

FISHERIES.

With regard to this, the first and by far the most important of our industries, I am able to announce a most successful issue of last year's labours. The catch of Labrador, while not quite equal to that of last year, was, nevertheless, much above the average. The result of the shore voyage surpassed that of 1890. Unfortunately there was a serious falling off in the bank fishery, a failure only in part compensated for by an improved cure and a consequent increase in value. An important factor, affecting as it does the price realized by our staple product, is the proper cure thereof, and in this particular I am able to state that within the last two years a marked improvement has taken place. In 1891 the same good cure generally obtained. I regret to say, however, that much remains to be done in this respect if we desire to compete successfully with the clean and carefully prepared fish placed upon foreign markets by our Norwegian and French competitors. As to prices realized, I am unable to report satisfactorily. A variety of causes operated to keep these at an unusually low level. In the Brazil markets we were met by the unsettled state of the country and a consequent depreciation in the exchange. The same may be said of Portugal. In Spain the large stocks of French and Norwegian fish placed upon the market operated against the realization of quick sales, while the opening of the Italian market to a French-caught and bounty-fed article materially reduced our prospects of securing profitable prices. With regard to quantities it will be observed that the quantity of dry codfish exported in 1890 amounted to 1,040,916 quintals, valued at $3,866,898, as against 1,244,834 quintals in 1891, valued at $4,864,525 an increase of 203,918 quintals, valued at $977,627. In connexion with this we note that though the production of 1891 was larger than that of 1890 the total value was nevertheless not in proportion to this increase, codfish realizing an average price of $4.30 per quintal in 1890 while in 1891 the average was only $3·97.

A short catch of lobsters was experienced, due primarily to complications on the Treaties Shore, which have to a great extent interfered with the fuller prosecution of this fishery on that portion of the Newfoundland coast where the French have assumed certain rights. Yet another reason may be given—the rules and regulations of the Fisheries Commission (legalized by the legislature) by establishing a close season, have doubtless considerably interfered with this industry; this will, however, be but temporary, and will eventually lead to the conservation of a fishery which would, in a short time, had no such protection been afforded, been entirely ruined from over-fishing.

The seal fishery for 1891 was unusually successful, the catch being 364,981 seals, yielding 4,478 tons of oil, as against 335,685.

seals and 3,734 tons of oil in 1890. An increase in the price of oil, and an enhanced value for the skins, further contributed to the success of this industry, the total value of which realised in 1890 $556,426, and in 1891 $780,807, an increase of $224,381.

With regard to the minor fisheries, I may state, generally, that the catch of salmon was slightly below the average, and that of herring, if we except those taken for freezing purposes, almost a blank.

I have referred to the fishery prosecution in Fortune and Placentia Bays, for exportation of herring to the United States in a frozen condition, as being an exception to the general rule as regards the failure of this fishery in 1891. I may state, however, that while not a failure to that extent noticeable in the Labrador and shore catch, its results cannot be looked upon as altogether satisfactory. This was mainly due, not so much to a shortage in the take, as to the exceptionally mild weather experienced during the few months the fishery lasts, and to this must be added the ill effects caused by the differential tax levied againt Newfoundland—caught herrings in the markets of the United States, and which it was hoped would have been removed by the ratification, by Her Majesty's Government, of the Convention of 1890.

SHIPBUILDING.

As in 1890, so in 1891, the mildness of the winter operated most injuriously to the industry of shipbuilding, and I have to record an unusually small number of ships constructed. In 1889 100 ships, with a tonnage of 44,080 tons, were built ; in 1890, 48, with a tonnage of 1,896 tons, while in 1891 the numbers were 51 and 1,609 respectively.

LUMBERING.

It affords me much satisfaction to record the continual prosperity of this industry. In 1891 1,431 M. feet, of the very best quality of lumber, chiefly deals, was exported to Great Britain, as against 1,329 M. feet in 1890. Further than this, the quantity of lumber imported into this Colony was 1,317 M. less than the quantity imported in 1890. This clearly shows that as far as her own demand is concerned Newfoundland lumber is rapidly taking the place of the imported article, while every year a large increase in the quantity exported goes to show that at no distant date Newfoundland will take high rank as a lumber-producing country. The prices realized for lumber in 1890 and 1891 were respectively $15 and $20 per M.

MANUFACTURES.

With regard to manufactures, a considerable advance will be observed in that of boneless codfish, the value of this article exported

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1891.

from the Colony being $20,000 in 1891 as against $6,000 in 1890. Within the last two years an excellent glue has been manufactured from codfish skins and has found a ready sale both in the Colony and Dominion of Canada. It possesses the qualities of being easily soluble and exceedingly adhesive and is considered quite equal, if not superior for many purposes, to the ordinary glue of commerce.

With regard to the longer established manufactories of leather-ware, cordage, nets, tobacco, soap, ships' biscuits, &c., it may safely be said that each year shows an increase in the quantity and value of their output.

AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the expenditure in bonuses of the whole amount of the loans authorised by the Legislature for the encouragement of agriculture, a considerable falling off will be noted in connexion with the grants of land and more especially in those granted for agricultural purposes, the bulk of the grants issued for 1891 being for timber and mining concessions. If, however, we turn to the figures given in the census for 1891 we will find a most extraordinary development of agriculture during the last seven years. According to the census of 1884 the estimated acreage of cultivated land in the Colony was set down as 47,000 acres; in 1891 it was 64,500. The following figures will show more clearly than words can explain the progress made during the last seven years:—

	1890.	1891.
Oats	5,393 Bush.	12,900 Bush.
Hay	28,312 Tons.	36,032 Tons.
Potatoes	302,649 Brls.	481,024 Brls.
Turnips	24,000 „	60,235 „
Other root crops	21,144 „	86,400 „

and with regard to live stock—

	1890.	1891.
Horses	5,534	6,138
Horned Cattle	19,884	23,822
Sheep	40,326	60,840
Goats	7,934	8,715

Ten years ago Newfoundland was dependent for more than half of its vegetable supply upon the neighbouring provinces; at this date, if we except oats and dried pease, the Colony is self-sustaining.

With regard to animal food, it is still necessary to import live cattle.

The policy of the present Government has been to develop and open up to capital and labour, by means of railway extension, the rich lands of the interior. They had hoped to have been able to carry out a Settlement Scheme in connexion with the railway, and an application for a guarantee of loan was made to Her Majesty's Government for that purpose.

The matter remains in abeyance, but it is anxiously desired that such a guarantee will be forthcoming. Unless a Settlement Scheme is enterprised in connexion with railway extension it is difficult to conceive how the latter will be made remunerative, or to pay the interest on the capital invested.

The country possesses rich agricultural lands, the climate favours the development of agriculture, and the large market at home, as well as proximity to the markets of Europe, should be a sufficient inducement to practical farmers to engage in this industry. Before much greater advance is made in this direction provision will have to be made to aid settlers in removing to the localities best suited for agriculture, and to construct waggon roads through the new settlements.

CENSUS.

The Imperial Government having asked that the time appointed for the taking of the Census in this Colony should coincide with that upon which it was taken in other parts of the Empire, the Colonial Government, in 1891, carried this request into effect. Unfortunately the fire of 8th July destroyed the almost completed printed copy of its results, together with some of the manuscript; under these circumstances it will be impossible to issue a tabulated statement until early in the ensuing year. As the report which will accompany the issue will deal fully with the subject, it will be only necessary at this time to state, generally, that the population of the Colony has not during the last seven years shown a material increase. In 1891 it amounted to 202,040 an addition of only 4,705, or 2·38 per cent. to that of 1884. Entering somewhat more into details, we find that the total for 1891 (including Labrador) was made up as follows: males, 100,375; females, 97,559. This does not include Labrador from where these returns could not be obtained. Persons employed in mining, 1,258; factories, 3,740; agriculture (solely), 1,547, but a large number of fishermen devote portion of their time to farming; manufactories, 1,209; other occupations (servant girls, porters, &c.), 13,542; fisheries, 54,755. The number of births were, in 1891, 6,716; marriages, 916; and deaths, 4,478. The birth rate was 33 per 1,000, the death rate was 22 per 1,000. The highest

birth-rate was in the district of Trinity, equal to 40 per 1,000; the lowest, in the district of Ferryland, 25 per 1,000.

The highest death rate was in the districts of Trinity, Twillingate, Burin, *i.e.*, 30 per 1,000; the lowest in Fortune Bay, 8 per 1,000.

As regards religious denominations, the population is classified as follows:—

Church of England	-	69,824, increase of	1·19 per cent.
Roman Catholic	-	72,696, decrease „	3·40 „
Methodist -	-	53,276, increase „	9·24 „
Presbyterian -	-	1,449, decrease „	3·08 „
Congregational	-	782 increase „	1·82 „
Salvation Army	-	2,092.	
Other denominations	-	1,921, decrease „	6·33 „

RAILWAYS.

During 1891, the construction of the Hall's Bay Railway was pushed forward as rapidly as the short season available would permit; 65 miles of track was laid, and right of way cut and road bed graded for 15 or 20 miles more. This line is being constructed under contract with a Canadian firm, it is narrow gauge (3ft. 6in.) and costs $15,600 per mile, payment being made in the Colony's bonds, bearing interest at 3½ per cent.

MINING.

Mining statistics for the year show an increase in value of double that of the previous year. The shipments of copper and other ores in 1890 were; ingots 609 tons; regulus 1,236 tons; green 400 tons, valued at $226,792. Antimony valued at $1,200; iron pyrites 16,700 tons, valued at $72,315.

In 1891, ingots, 1,139 tons; regulus, 3,626 tons; green, 7,060 tons, valued at $565,850; antimony valued at $1,250; iron pyrites, 19,150 tons, valued at $57,900; selenite, 250 tons, valued at $1,200.

Asbestos properties inland from the West Coast have been worked by local and foreign capital. No shipments of that mineral were made during the year but the reports from the several mines are most encouraging.

The Geological Survey for the year revealed the existence of valuable deposits of coals and other minerals in the vicinity of Grand Lake. A preliminary report by James P. Howley, Esq., F.G.S., the superintendent of the Geological Survey, was placed in your Excellency's hands, which stated that in a total horizontal distance of 684 feet there are no less than 35 outcrops of coal, ranging from 1 inch to 3 feet in thickness. That in connexion with the coal there were extensive clay iron deposits of good quality, that freestones, grindstones, and whetstones are abundant amongst the coal measures, and that a great number of fireclay beds occur within the section.

Marble was also met with near the upper end of the Grand Lake, and immense deposits discovered on the upper Humber not far from the shores of White Bay.

In concluding his report upon this district, Mr. Howley says that, taking it altogether, its extent, and valuable character of its agricultural land, vast timber supply and abundance of other resources, he feels no hesitation in expressing the opinion that with a judicious system of opening up by means of roads and railroads and encouraging a proper class of emigrants to settle these lands, and with capital properly directed in the development of its mineral resources, this valley is quite capable of supporting a population equal to that of the entire Island at present, altogether irrespective of the fisheries.

The following analyses of coal samples from Grand Lake by W. H. Fitton, F.G.S., F.S.Sc., of Beeston, Leeds, England, may be of interest to your Excellency. Twelve samples of coal were taken as being most typical, and duplicate tests were made in order to ensure accuracy. The analyses of these coals show :—

(No. 1.)

Aldery Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	7·41
Volatile matter	30·73
Fixed carbon	53·49
Ash	7·71
Sulphur	·66
	100·00

Coke (in closed vessel)	61·86 per cent.
Colour of ash	Light pink.

(No. 2.)

Aldery Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	15·78
Volatile matter	30·30
Fixed carbon	45·29
Ash	8·08
Sulphur	·55
	100·00

Coke (in closed vessel)	53·92 per cent.
Colour of ash	Light grey.

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1891.

(No. 3.)

Aldery Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	5·82
Volatile matter	33·62
Fixed carbon	55·28
Ash	4·49
Sulphur	·79
	100·00

Coke (in closed vessel)	60·56 per cent.
Colour of ash	Brown.

(No. 4.)

Aldery Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	5·80
Volatile matter	31·44
Fixed carbon	57·86
Ash	4·08
Sulphur	·82
	100·00

Coke (in closed vessel)	62·76 per cent.
Colour of ash	Light pink.

(No. 5.)

Coal Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	5·02
Volatile matter	31·25
Fixed carbon	34·03
Ash	8·66
Sulphur	1·04
	100·00

Coke (in closed vessel)	63·73 per cent.
Colour of ash	Light red.

(No. 6.)

Aldery Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	4·32
Volatile matter	16·84
Fixed carbon	72·66
Ash	5·33
Sulphur	·85
	100·00

Coke (in closed vessel)	78·84 per cent.
Colour of ash	Light brown.

(No. 7.)

Coal Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	9·93
Volatile matter	24·01
Fixed carbon	49·15
Ash	16·14
Sulphur	·77
	100·00

Coke (in closed vessel)	66·06 per cent.
Colour of ash	Grey.

(No. 8.)

Aldery Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	10·77
Volatile matter	16·55
Fixed carbon	33·89
Ash	37·86
Sulphur	·93
	100·00

Coke (in closed vessel)	72·68 per cent.
Colour of ash	Grey.

(No. 9.)

Aldery Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	10·22
Volatile matter	24·39
Fixed carbon	48·51
Ash	15·72
Sulphur	1·16
	100·00
Coke (in closed vessel)	65·39 per cent.
Colour of ash	Light pink.

(No. 10.)

Aldery Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	13·71
Volatile matter	26·83
Fixed carbon	51·06
Ash	7·56
Sulphur	·84
	100·00
Coke (in closed vessel)	59·56 per cent.
Colour of ash	Light grey.

(No. 11.)

Aldery Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	12·11
Volatile matter	19·53
Fixed carbon	44·70
Ash	22·33
Sulphur	1·33
	100·00
Coke (in closed vessel)	68·36 per cent.
Colour of ash	Grey.

(No. 12.)

Little Brook, Grand Lake.

Moisture	8·44
Volatile matter	28·54
Fixed carbon	50·07
Ash	11·53
Sulphur	1·42
	100·00

Coke (in closed vessel)	63·92 per cent.
Colour of ash	Red.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

RECEIVED
MAY 7 1894
Library, Navy Dep't.

No. 102.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1892.

(For Report for 1891 *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 67.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1894.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and
32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., Limited, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1894.

[C.—7319.] *Price* 1*d.*

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
66	Trinidad and Tobago	1891
67	Newfoundland	"
68	British New Guinea	1891–92
69	Victoria	1891
70	Rodrigues	"
71	Bermuda	1892
72	Fiji	1891
73	British Honduras	"
74	Turks and Caicos Islands	1892
75	Gibraltar	"
76	Bahamas	"
77	Leeward Islands	"
78	Trinidad and Tobago	"
79	Malta	"
80	Gambia	"
81	Straits Settlements	"
82	Grenada	"
83	Barbados	"
84	St. Vincent	"
85	Hong Kong	"
86	St. Lucia	"
87	Falkland Islands	"
88	Gold Coast	"
89	Basutoland	1892–93
90	Ceylon	1892
91	Zululand	"
92	Mauritius	"
93	Labuan	"
94	British Honduras	"
95	Lagos	"
96	Sierra Leone	"
97	Fiji	"
98	Rodrigues	"
99	St. Helena	"
100	British Bechuanaland	1892–93
101	British Guiana	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.

No. 102.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(For Report for 1891 *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 67.)

Sir TERENCE O'BRIEN to the MARQUESS OF RIPON

Government House, St. John's,
January 8, 1894.

MY LORD MARQUESS,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book returns for 1892, which have been carefully prepared in the office of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, together with a report from this officer.

2. It is a source of regret to me that much of the information given is in an incomplete form, owing to the wholesale destruction of so many of our Government Offices and of their records by the fire of the 6th July 1892.

3. The increasing debt of the Colony is also a subject of great anxiety.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Governor.

REPORT ON BLUE BOOK, NEWFOUNDLAND, 1892.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to forward you herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1892, for transmission to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The destruction of the records of the Customs and other departments by the fire of the 8th July, 1892, has left me without the means of furnishing your Excellency with a full return under all heads. For purposes, therefore, of comparison the Blue Book of the year under consideration can be of little use, and this report can only deal in a general way with the subjects of trade, finance, shipping, and fisheries.

Having taken into consideration the official returns which are at our disposal, and the information derived from outside sources, we

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1892.

are led to the conclusion that the Colony was more than usually prosperous in 1892.

The sealing industry with which our fishing season opens was more than usually productive, yielding $84,977 more in returns than did 1891, which year was itself much above an average one. The Shore Cod Fishery was good; the Labrador, though less productive than that of 1891, was nevertheless above the average. The Bank Fishery shows an improvement in the average catch per vessel, though there is a falling off in the number of vessels engaged. The other fisheries were fairly up to the average, while the price realised for all compares favourably with that of other years.

Our farmers suffered from a short hay crop, but the extraordinary productiveness of the root and other crops more than compensated for this reduction.

The full return of exports embraced under the head of "mines," the records of which, coming on to St. John's subsequent to the fire, are available, show that this industry has been actively prosecuted, yielding a return valued at $380,592 in excess of 1891.

From the increased receipts under the head of duties for the part of the year previous to the fire we gather that the purchasing power of the Colony had in no way diminished. It is difficult to decide, with regard to the large increase of revenue for the latter half of the year, as to how much is due to the fire and how much to normal increase.

Deposits in the Savings Bank in 1892 amounted to $1,237,072, and withdrawals to $664,399, leaving an amount remaining on the books for the year of $572,673. The sum deposited in 1892 is $586,166 in excess of that deposited in 1891. A portion of this increase may be attributed to the city fire, and to the temporary deposit of moneys received by fire sufferers from the insurance companies.

Railway work during the building season, *i.e.*, from early in May to late in December, was continuous and afforded remunerative employment to several hundred of our people.

FINANCE.

The revenue of the Colony for the year 1892 was $1,883,790.55; that for 1891 was $1,973,275.34, from which, for purposes of comparison, should be deducted the amount received on account of loans ($153,069.54), sale of roadway and tools, Hall's Bay Line ($196,855.76), and insurance on public buildings burnt ($8,625); this will give us, as the revenue from normal sources, $1,623,350.04. From the revenue for 1892 must be deducted on account of insurance, public buildings burnt, $32,260, and the revenue from ordinary sources will be found to exceed that of 1891 by $260,440.51, all of which is due to an increased Customs

revenue, amounting to $307,443.58 more than in 1891. There was a falling off in the other sources of revenue, notably interest on guaranteed loan due by St. John's Municipal Council, an accretion of nearly three years' interest having been paid in 1891 while none was paid in 1892. This may be accounted for by the fact that the Council were unable to collect the usual taxes in the burnt section of the city, and that the whole of the taxes raised in the other and smaller sections were required to meet current expenses.

The expenditure for 1892 was $1,668,120.64 as against $1,831,432.43 in 1891. For purposes of comparison it will be necessary to exclude expenditure upon capital account which, in 1891, amounted to $153,069.54 and in 1892 to $22,983.04, and we find a reduction in the expenditure for 1892, as compared with that of 1891, of $33,225.29.

The statement dealing with the assets and liabilities of the colony shows that the floating balance against the colony has been reduced during the year by $261,080.04.

The funded public debt of the colony has been increased during the year 1892 by $1,170,003.70 made up as follows—

	$
Debenture under St. John's Rebuilding Act	78,003.70
Railway Construction	1,092,000.00
	$1,170,003.70

It now stands at $6,393,367.41, 5½ millions of which bear interest at 3½ and 4 per cent.

Deducting from this total the debt due by the St. John's Municipal Council, and guaranteed by the Government, *i.e.*, $928,983.24 and adding the floating debt, $616,382.79, the actual public debt of the colony will be found to be $6,080,761.90 or about $33·00 per head of population.

To represent the increase of debt in 1892 there were 70 additional miles of railway built, and purchases of land were made subsequent to the fire for the widening of the streets and the general improvement of the town of St. John's.

TRADE.

The return of imports for 1892 is complete only as regards four outports; for the rest of the colony it is for the half-year ending 31st December. That of the exports covers St. John's and five outports for the whole year, the rest of the colony for the latter half. The figures given, though incomplete, indicate a favourable condition of trade, and, if we take into consideration the increase in Customs revenue for the first half year, would seem

to point to an increased activity in business as compared with 1891, even after making the allowance for the abnormal importation of those articles required to replace the stock destroyed by the fire. We may therefore safely assume that the movements in trade in 1892 were quite equal to, if they did not surpass, those of 1891, while its conditions were equally prosperous. In confirmation of this assumption the following extract from the Budget Speech of the Hon. Receiver General, delivered on the 6th April 1893, may be quoted . . . "I believe I am "quite warranted in saying that the trade of the colony during "the year under consideration (1892) was quite equal, if not "superior, to that of any year within my recollection."

SHIPPING.

The shipping returns are only partial. They indicate an increase in the number of arrivals and departures over 1891 as also the tonnage entered and cleared.

There were, at the close of 1892, 2,202 vessels registered in Newfoundland, with a tonnage aggregating 92,009 tons.

LEGISLATION.

The Acts passed during the session of 1892 which from their importance call for special comment, are as follows—

The St. John's Municipal Act.

Consolidating and amending all former Acts. It defines the duties and functions of the Municipal Council, marks the limits of the town, and provides that all municipal functions are vested in the council subject only to revision of estimates and taxation by the Legislature.

The Education (Consolidation and Amendment) Act.

Arranges for the re-adjustment of grants in accordance with the census of 1891, and appropriates a sum of $20,000 in augmentation of teachers' salaries and for the establishment of a Teachers' Pension Fund.

Foreign Fishing Vessels Act.

Authorises the issue of Licences for one year, enabling foreign vessels to enter any port in the island for the purchase of bait and supplies, at a fee of $1.50 per ton.

Solemnization of Matrimony Amendment Act.

Permits commissioners and staff officers of the Salvation Army, when duly licensed by the Governor, to celebrate marriage.

And, during the Special Session called subsequent to the fire, the

St. John's Rebuilding Act (Amendment).

Describes the plan upon which the rebuilding of the town is to proceed, provides for the manner in which compensation for land taken shall be assessed and paid, and authorises the Government to assume the powers of the Municipal Council in relation to the laying out of the streets and other matters connected therewith.

Land Tenure Act

This Act provides that where, after the passing of this Act, a building lease shall be for less than 99 years the tenant shall be compensated for improvements, amount to be determined by arbitration and the method under which the same shall be conducted; directs that the awards shall be to the value, to the incoming tenant, of the improvements made, and that no account shall be taken of the increased value of land from any cause. It defines a building lease as a lease of land upon which the lessee erects a building with the consent of the lessor.

These and other Acts of minor importance passed during the two Sessions have already been fully reported upon by the Hon. the Attorney General.

EDUCATION.

There is very little of special importance to report under this head. The additional grant of $20,000 per annum, all of which is applied to bonuses for teachers according to grade and for the establishment of a pension fund, has given the greatest satisfaction. In 1891 there were 552 schools with an attendance of 33,094. In 1892 the figures were 504 and 34,526 respectively. The total expenditure, including Legislative Grant, fees, and voluntary contributions, amounted in 1892 to $138,369.

FISHERIES.

Owing to insufficient data I am, unfortunately, not in a position to report in a satisfactory or definite way upon the result of this, our chief industry. However, from sources other than those supplied by the figures in the Blue Book, and for the most part

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1892.

unofficial, I have obtained sufficient reliable information to be able to announce a successful result generally. The catch for some of the fisheries, though quite up to the average, was below that of last year, while others, notably the seal and shore cod fishery, were remarkably productive. With the exception of the lobster and Bank fishery the several branches of this industry were carried on more extensively than at any period during the last decade. A reason for this increased vigour can possibly be found in the excellent result of last year's operations, which doubtless induced our business people to provide a larger outfit. Dealing with each branch of the fishery separately, and entering somewhat more into details, I find that the result of the seal fishery for 1892 is valued as follows:—

	$
5,301 tons of oil - - - -	397,575.00
390,174 seal skins - - -	468,209.00
Total - - - -	865,784.00

as against the following for 1891—

	$
4,478 tons of oil - - - - }	780,807.00
364,981 seal skins - - - }	
an increase of - - - -	84,977.00

Taken as a whole the cod fishery was, in its several branches, superior in its yield to that of last year. The full returns of the Shore and Labrador fisheries are not available but, as I have stated above, the information received from extraneous sources shows that the Shore catch was much above the average whilst that of the Labrador was slightly below. The Bank catch was exceedingly good for the smaller fleet engaged; the take per man being 65 qtls. as against 40 in 1891.

The pickled fish industry was very unsuccessful in all its branches. The catch of salmon was very small and the prices realised were low. The Shore and Labrador herring fishery was unfortunately one of the worst on record. The latter, which was, until the last three years, one of the most profitable and successful of our fisheries, appears to have failed entirely; the limited quantity of herring which now visit the shores of that dependency are both smaller in size and poorer in quality than in former years, indeed it may be said that the once famous "Labrador" herring has, during the last two or three years, entirely disappeared from its shores. It is to be hoped that this valuable fish will shortly return to Labrador waters and, unlike the mackerel, once very plentiful, but now rarely seen on our coasts, that it will provide our fishermen for many years to come with the means of supplementing, very largely, their earnings at the cod fishery.

The lobster fishery has not been as remunerative as in former years. The short catch is doubtless due to the establishment of a lengthy close season and to other restrictive legislation, principally directed against the taking of undersized fish. There can be no question as to the wisdom of this legislation. Prior to its initiation this fishery was prosecuted in such a way that its immediate and complete destruction appeared to be inevitable. Under the new regulations now in force I feel confident that in a few years this industry will again attain its former proportions. As another factor in producing a result so highly desirable must be mentioned artificial hatching. In 1892 429¾ millions lobsters, thus hatched, were planted in the various bays of the island.

SHIPBUILDING.

I regret I have nothing favourable to report with regard to this industry. In 1892 bounty was paid on only 15 vessels, aggregating 593 tons. In all probability the cause of this decline is to be found in the curtailment of the Bank outfit which threw a large number of the vessels employed in this industry into the other branches of our fisheries and thus offset the requirements due to losses or increased outfit.

LUMBERING.

As a set-off against the decadence in shipbuilding I have much satisfaction in reporting the increased prosperity in lumbering; indeed it is rapidly taking a high place among the industries of the colony. Although a partial return only of exports under this head is available, yet it will be noticed that nearly 1,000 M feet were exported in 1892 more than in 1891. How much more would have been available for exportation had it not been for the great fire it is impossible to say. Considerably more than half the enormous quantity of lumber required for the rebuilding of the destroyed city was supplied from our forests. It will be noted that notwithstanding the abnormal condition of things which existed subsequent to the fire, the importation of lumber during the half year ending December 31st (the period during which nine-tenths of the lumber imported for the year came in) was fully 1,000 M feet less than it was 10 years ago, when the importation represented a normal trade. $20 per M is the value set on the lumber, by the Customs authorities, exported to Great Britain, an estimate which I cannot but think is below the actual amount realised on an article the high value of which is now fully recognised in British markets.

MANUFACTURES.

I have little to report with regard to these beyond that they continue to increase, if not rapidly, at least steadily. No new ones

have been enterprised this year, but although several of the most important manufactories were destroyed by the fire, yet, such was the energy displayed by their owners in rebuilding and replacing their stock, &c. that no serious loss resulted to either employers or employees.

AGRICULTURE.

The season of 1892 having been exceptionally dry the hay crop was short all over the island. The root crop was both abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. It may be said that on the whole the season was a fairly prosperous one for the farmers.

RAILWAYS.

During 1892 operations on the Hall's Bay Line were rapidly pushed forward and at the close of the season the line was open to the public for a distance of 135 miles. Some 15 miles more of iron was laid and in addition to that 27 miles of road were graded. It affords me much pleasure to note the extremely satisfactory way in which the contractor is carrying out the work of construction. By the end of the year the capital was connected by rail with the great Northern Bays of Trinity and Bonavista, and already the beneficial effect of this connection is being felt, enabling residents of those bays to travel to and obtain supplies from St. John's at a time when, previous to the construction of the railway, they were locked up in their respective harbours by the Arctic ice, which, for the greater part of the winter, blocks our north-eastern coast line.

MINING.

Mining statistics show an increase in value of more than one third over the previous year. The shipments of copper and other ores in 1892 were as follows:—

Ingots, 899 tons, value $213,288. Regulus, 5,744, value $316,584. Green, 20,000 tons, value $134,000. Iron pyrites, 35,176 tons, value $316,584. Total value, $980,456, as compared with $626,000 in 1891.

Asbestos mining is progressing satisfactorily. The several properties are being worked with a view to testing the extent of deposits rather than the extraction of the mineral. The indications afford good reason for the belief that this will prove of very considerable economic importance ere long.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 135.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893.

(For Report for 1892 *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 102.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty
May 2, 1895.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1895.

[C.—7629.–18.] *Price* 1*d*.

The following, among other, Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
103	Jamaica	1892–93
104	Victoria	1892
105	Bermuda	1893
106	Gambia	”
107	Hong Kong	”
108	St. Vincent	”
109	Gibraltar	”
110	Bahamas	”
111	Turks and Caicos Islands	”
112	Leeward Islands	”
113	Barbados	”
114	Malta	”
115	Zululand	”
116	British Honduras	”
117	Trinidad and Tobago	”
118	Falkland Islands	”
119	Rodrigues	”
120	Mauritius	”
121	Straits Settlements	”
122	Labuan	”
123	Basutoland	”
124	St. Lucia	1893–94
125	St. Helena	1893
126	Ceylon	”
127	Fiji	”
128	Grenada	”
129	Sierra Leone	”
130	British Bechuanaland	”
131	British New Guinea	1893–94
132	Lagos	1892–3 & 1893–94
133	British Guiana	1893
134	Jamaica	1893-94
		”

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.

No. 135.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

[For Report for 1892 *see* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 102.]

Sir TERENCE O'BRIEN to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

Government House, St. John's,
March 12, 1895.

MY LORD MARQUESS,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1893, together with the Colonial Secretary's report thereon.

I have, &c.

T. O'BRIEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1893.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to forward you herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1893, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am unfortunately unable, in reporting upon the information contained therein, to establish a comparison with the returns for 1892. The destruction of most of the Customs Records and those of other departments by the great fire of that year rendered it impossible to make a full return of the movements of trade and shipping. It will be necessary, therefore, in order to measure the advance or otherwise of the Colony by comparison with previous records, to establish a contrast between 1891 and 1893. Such will, in my estimation, be the best method of testing the condition of the Colony.

As a direct result of the great fire there was, during the latter part of 1892, considerable increase in the importations of the Colony. This increase was largely abnormal, and consequently it should not be taken into consideration when estimating the

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1893.

exact position of the Colony in relation to an increase or decrease of prosperity for the year now under consideration.

From a comparison, then, of the trade returns for the years 1891 and 1893, I am led to the conclusion that 1893 was to the people of Newfoundland quite as prosperous as 1891 and your Excellency will remember that in my report on the Blue Book for that year I stated "that during the year under consideration the "circumstances of our people were most prosperous. That the "exports from the Colony touched the highest point reached "since 1881 and exceeded those of 1890 by over a million and a quarter dollars." From other sources, and notably from the report of the Chamber of Commerce, I have information confirmatory of the conclusion to which I have arrived.

But for the comparative failure of the Seal fishery, the result of the year's operations would have been even more satisfactory. Unfortunately this important Spring fishery proved unsuccessful; the total number of seals taken did not amount to one-half of the previous year's catch. Compared with the voyage for 1892 the result is as follows:—

1893.

Skins, 175,748, valued at $166,704.
Oil, 2,932 tuns, valued at $205,240.

1892.

Skins, 390,174, valued at $468,209.
Oil, 5,301, tuns, valued at $397,575.

The cod-fishery for the year 1893, both shore and Labrador, was fairly successful in its results, the catch was an average one, the cure better than for many years past, and the local prices good. Unfortunately for exporters, the prices obtained in foreign markets, especially those of Spain and Portugal, were not altogether satisfactory, owing to bounty-fed competition.

As a consequence of the low prices obtainable in these countries for our staple, a large quantity of the fish hitherto exported to those countries was diverted to Brazil, where the prices realized were satisfactory and the demand brisk and continuous, a state of affairs due, no doubt, to the revolution, which, keeping the country in a perturbed state, prevented that attention being paid to agriculture and the preparation of dried food-stuffs.

The minor fisheries, with the exception of the lobster-fishery, show no signs of improvement. The results of the lobster-fishery during the past year have been most gratifying, the quantity secured being above the average and the prices realized, both in local and foreign markets, remunerative.

As a consequence of an unfortunate season, I am unable to report a satisfactory result with regard to last year's farming operations. Root crops were very short, the only compensation being the good crops of hay and fodder.

The output of our mines was largely in excess of 1892, but the prices ruling lower the financial returns are only about equal to those of last year.

A large increase will be found in the quantity of lumber exported. This industry is steadily increasing, and, with the opening up of the country by the construction of the railway, a further increase can be confidently expected. The price obtained for our lumber in local and foreign markets was good, and I am glad to be in a position to state that as to both quality and price obtained our lumber compares most favourably with that of Canada in the English markets. It is to be exceedingly regretted that visitors from England who come to this Colony annually to gratify their sporting proclivities should persist in decrying its lumbering and other capabilities through the medium of the English press. These persons have no opportunity of judging of the extent or quantity of the lumber, or of the mineral deposits, as their pursuits confine their journeyings to the barren lands. It cannot be but apparent to the thoughtful that the object which prompts the observations referred to is entirely selfish, and designed to prevent the development and settlement of the interior, which is at present regarded as the best sporting ground in North America.

The total amount deposited in the Savings Bank on the 31st December 1893 shows an increase of $34,932 over 1892.

Railway work progressed steadily and continued until late in December, affording employment to over 2,000 of our people. The work performed by the contractor has been highly satisfactory.

The revenue of the Colony on current account amounted to the sum of $1,753,344 and a further sum of $100,000 was raised on capital account under the Railway Connecting Roads Act. Compared with that of 1892 (from the total of which must be deducted $32,260 received for insurance on Public Buildings burnt on 8th July) this shows a decrease of $97,686, which sum will probably be accounted for by the importations having assumed normal proportions after the great fire of the year previous. The Customs receipts for the latter year were $1,731,893 and in the former $1,626,778, a falling off of $105,115, a sum which approximates sufficiently to the actual decrease in the Customs revenue to show the correctness of the assumption above made.

The expenditure for 1893 amounted to $1,807,100 on current account, as against $1,643,878 in 1892, an increase of $163,222, the principal items of increase being, on account of Educational Disbursements ($24,000), Election Expenses ($40,000), Relief of Poor ($12,000), Postal Department ($20,000), St. John's Fire Brigade ($29,000), Steam ($17,000), Interest on Public Debt ($52,000), while those of decrease were, Addresses of Legislature

($16,000), Fishery Protection ($19,000), Railways ($13,000), Roads ($9,000).

The expenditure on capital account amounted to $302,912, as against $24,343 in 1892, to represent which we have the following, Grand Bank and Fortune Improvements $3,140.27, New Custom House, St. John's $5,757.48, New Factory, St. John's $1,696.43, New Court House, St. John's 6,432.64, Queen's Wharf, St. John's $11,996.55, St. John's Rebuilding Act $211,667.83, Railway Connecting Roads $56,257.61, Hospital, Ross's Valley $5,963.62.

The statement dealing with the assets and liabilities of the Colony shows that the floating balance against the Colony stands at the close of the year at the sum of $835,848, irrespective of the sum of $157,940 unexpended legislative grants, making in all a total of $993,752.

The Funded Public Debt of the Colony amounted at the close of the year to the sum of $8,255,546.65 having been increased during the year by $1,862,179·15, made up as follows :—

	$	c.
St. John's Rebuilding Act 1893 - - -	202,419	15
Act 53 Vict. c. 4., Hall's Bay Railway - -	1,014,000	00
Act 53 Vict. c. 4., Western Railway - -	545,760	00
Act 56 Vict. c. 24., Railway Connecting Roads -	100,000	00
	1,862,179	15

Deducting from the total Public Debt the amount due by the St. John's Municipal Council and guaranteed by the Government ($1,131,407) and adding the floating debt given above, the actual indebtedness of the Colonial Government will be found to be $8,117,891 or about $40 per head of population. The increase of funded debt is due to the construction of 100 miles of railway, the purchase of land in St. John's for the widening of streets, and to the loan for Railway Connecting Roads above-mentioned.

TRADE.

Under the heading "General condition of Colony" I have sufficiently enlarged on trade movements for the year under consideration. I shall confine myself to the following statement having reference to imports and exports.

The total value of Imports for 1893 amounted to $7,572,569, of which $2,680,853 worth was from Great Britain, $3,127,954 from the Colonies, and $1,763,762 from foreign countries.

The value of Exports being, to Great Britain $1,303,650, to British Colonies $1,169,932, and to Foreign countries $3,802,330, making a total of $6,280,912.

SHIPPING.

In 1893, 2874 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 852,308, were entered and cleared, of which 2,622 ships, measuring 816,494

tons, were British registered. The records not being complete for the previous year, no comparison can be made.

LEGISLATION.

Twenty-seven Acts were placed upon the Statute Book of the Colony during the year under consideration, of which the following are the most important :—

Cap. II.—Which authorizes the construction and equipment of a line of railway to Port-aux-Basques, a distance of about 280 miles from Placentia Junction.

Cap. III.—Provides for the maintenance and operation of the lines of railway from Whitbourne to Port-aux-Basques and branches.

Cap. IV.—Provides for the establishment and maintenance of a Fire Department in the town of St. John's and authorizes the appointment of Fire Commissioners.

Cap. VI.—"An Act respecting Foreign Fishing Vessels" makes provision for the granting of licenses to foreign fishing vessels, for the purchase of bait and general supplies for the fishery; license fee being $1.50 per ton. It also authorises the boarding and searching of vessels by authorised officers.

Cap. VII.—This Act provides for the appointment of a Council of Higher Education consisting of 23 members, and has in view the raising of the standard of education in the Colony by the holding of examinations, and the awarding of scholarships, &c.

Cap. VIII.—"An Act respecting the Department of Fisheries." This Act provides for the formation of a Department of Fisheries, the appointment of a Commissioner of Fisheries, having the direction of the said Department, and the administration of all laws relating to sea and inland fisheries.

Cap. XII.—"An Act to regulate the practice of medicine and Surgery in the Colony." This Act provides for the formation of a Medical Board, consisting of seven regularly qualified practitioners, whose duties shall be to make and enforce measures for the protection and preservation of life in the Colony.

Cap. XVIII.—This Act extends the right to celebrate marriages to Staff Officers of the Salvation Army.

Cap. XIX.—This Act provides for the recognition in Newfoundland of probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by the Supreme Court.

Cap. XXI.—Provides for the continuance of the French Treaties Act until 31st December 1895.

EDUCATION.

I have nothing special to report under this head during the year. The provisions of the Act authorising the appointment of a Council

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1893.

of Higher Education were carried into effect and the initiatory stages of a scheme destined to encourage a more advanced system of education in this Colony were undertaken by the said Council.

In 1893, 576 schools were in operation, with an attendance of 34,337; in 1892 the numbers were respectively 514 and 34,526. The total expenditure, including legislative grants, fees, and voluntary contributions, amounted in 1893 to $141,143.

FISHERIES.

This subject has been generally dealt with under the head of "general condition of the Colony." A comparative statement of the Seal fishery for 1892 and 1893 shows the following:—

	1893.	1892.
Number of skins - - -	175,748	390,174
Tuns of oil - - - -	2,932	5,301
	$	$
Value of skins - - - -	166,761	468,209
Value of oil - - - -	205,240	397,575

A decrease of 214,426 in the number of seals taken, of 2,369 tuns in the yield of oil, and of $493,840 in the value of the total returns.

Unfortunately, owing to the lack of record, similar comparative statements cannot be given with regard to our other fisheries. I, however, append the result of the season's catch, including Labrador.

Cod Fishery.

	Quantity.	Value.
		$
Dried - - - - -	1,160,335 qtls. -	4,328,499
Green - - - - -	1,101 qtls. -	1,982
Boneless - - - -	- - -	15,501
Skinless - - - - -	- - -	9,624
Other - - - - -	- - -	60
		4,355,666
Cod oil - - - -	3,000 tuns	216,000
		$4,571,666

Herring Fishery.

	Quantity.	Value.
		$
Pickled	60,322 barrels	181,094
Frozen	46,883 barrels	46,883
Smoked	95 cases	190
		$228,167

Salmon Fishery.

	Quantity.	Value.
		$
Pickled	3,499 tierces	55,984
Preserved	63 cases	504
Trout, pickled	1,640 barrels	12,463
		$68,951

Lobster Fishery.

	Quantity.	Value.
		$
Preserved	35,403 cases	265,522

LUMBERING.

In addition to what I have previously stated respecting this industry, the following figures will indicate for the years 1892-1893 its rapid expansion, comparative statement of the returns of which are as follows.

The export in 1892 was 2355 M.; in 1893, 3073 M.; and an enormous quantity of native timber was used in the re-building of the city.

RAILWAYS.

During the year under consideration, the work on the Hall's Bay Railway was rapidly pushed forward, and the close of the year witnessed the completion of that line and the commencement of the Western Railway across the Island and down to Port-aux-Basques. Thirty-five miles of iron was laid for the western line before the work was stopped for the season.

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1893.

MINING.

I regret having to chronicle a very considerable falling off in the quantity and value of exportations of mining produce. This however, was largely due to the closing down of one of our principal mines at Little Bay consequent upon the great depth of the mine (over 1,500 feet) and the expense of getting the ore to the surface also tended to restrict operations.

Asbestos mines are still being worked on the west coast by English and Canadian capitalists, and new deposits have been uncovered by prospectors during the year.

I have, &c.

R. BOND,

Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 164.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1894.

(For Report for 1893, *see* No. 135 of this Series.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
May 1896.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1896.

[C.—7944.–16.] *Price* 1*d.*

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
129	Sierra Leone	1893
130	British Bechuanaland	1893–4
131	British New Guinea	1892–3 & 1893–4
132	Lagos	1893
133	British Guiana	1893–4
134	Jamaica	"
135	Newfoundland	1893
136	Gold Coast	"
137	Zululand	1894
138	Bermuda	"
139	Bahamas	"
140	Barbados	"
141	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
142	Malta	"
143	Gambia	"
144	Windward Islands	"
145	Trinidad and Tobago	"
146	Gibraltar	"
147	Falkland Islands	"
148	Hong Kong	"
149	Straits Settlements	"
150	Lagos	"
151	Seychelles	"
152	Basutoland	1894–5
153	Lagos	1894
154	St. Helena	"
155	Ceylon	"
156	Mauritius	"
157	Labuan	"
158	Gold Coast	"
159	British Guaiana	"
160	Sierra Leone	"
161	Jamaica	1894–5
162	British Honduras	1894
163	British Bechuanaland	1894–5

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.

No. 164.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

[For Report for 1893, *see* No. 135.]

Sir H. MURRAY to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, St. Johns,
March 2, 1896.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your information, the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1894, together with the Report of the Colonial Secretary thereon.

I have, &c.
H. MURRAY.

REPORT ON BLUE BOOK, NEWFOUNDLAND, 1894.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to forward you herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1894, for transmission to the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies. I regret that, owing to the great difficulty which is experienced by my Department in obtaining prompt returns from the various public offices in the outports, in consequence of the distance and isolated situation of many of the stations, the issue of this information has been long delayed. Another cause for delay is found in the fact that the work of compiling the Blue Book cannot be commenced until after the close of the House of Assembly in the year succeeding that under consideration (in 1895 this occurred in July), as the information required for its compilation is obtained from the statements laid on the table of the House, and printed late in the session.

GENERAL CONDITION OF COLONY.

Notwithstanding the many circumstances which tended to injuriously affect the general prosperity of the Colony during the year 1894, it cannot be said that that year was an altogether disastrous one. The importations were but little short of those of the preceding year, while our earnings, if we can consider the value

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1894.

of our exports as indicating such, amounted to within half a million dollars of those of 1893. Our fisheries yielded returns, in the case of codfish only slightly under, and in the case of other fish-stuffs, much in advance, of 1893. The reduction in the price obtained for those commodities, which has been steadily decreasing for the last five or six years, was in 1894 of a most serious nature, and, in view of its future effect upon the well-being of a Colony whose fisheries have hitherto supported five-sixths of its population, is a matter of the gravest import. The principal cause is the enormous bounty given to French fishermen, which operates most injuriously to the sale of our fish in Mediterranean markets.

A comparison of the fish exports from Newfoundland to the Mediterranean in the years 1894 and 1888 (the year within the last decade in which the total exportation of fish approximates most nearly that of 1894), and of the prices obtained in these years respectively, will show how rapidly bounty-fed fish is displacing ours in these markets, and how far the over-supply has depreciated the price given. In the year 1888 this Colony exported 365,054 quintals of fish, valued at $1,413,914, to Mediterranean ports, in 1894 the corresponding figures were 260,006 quintals and $761,779; the average price per quintal in the former year was $3.87 in the latter $2.93, a falling off of over 28 per cent. in the export and of 94c. in the price per quintal. Another cause for the depreciation in the price obtained for our fish is to be found in the continually over-stocked condition of the markets. So far as this Colony is concerned, this was due to the forced shipments caused by the exigencies of trade which demanded the payment for goods purchased for business purposes; exchange was required to meet these acceptances and could not be obtained from the local banks until cover in the shape of bills of lading was placed in their hands, and so, instead of being in a position to hold stocks for a rise in the markets, the merchant found himself obliged to ship regardless of the condition of these markets.

It is beyond doubt that the financial crisis that occurred shortly before the close of the year can to a large extent be ascribed to the condition of things above indicated. The ill-advised trade competition, and, as stated in his Excellency's speech at the opening of the last session of the Legislature, "the eagerness to accumulate wealth by trading on credit" was the other factor that brought about the insolvency of most of our mercantile houses at that time. Those houses were largely overdrawn in our two local banks and being entirely unable to meet their liabilities their failure occasioned the suspension of those institutions. Excepting the difficulties arising from a lack of a circulating medium and the inability to meet its obligations in consequence of there being no institution through which its business could be conducted, the Government at the time did not suffer to any appreciable extent; the ill effect, so far as it was concerned, would be experienced later, in reduced importation and consequent short revenue. Immediately on the suspension of the Commercial and Union Banks a run commenced on the Government Savings Bank,

although his Excellency the Governor, in the speech above referred to, declared that the Savings Bank was "not affected by the suspension of the other banks," and that there was "not the slightest danger of loss to the depositors in that institution." A complete consciousness of the security of the Bank, the knowledge that its deposits were guaranteed by the Colony, the repeated assurances on the part of the Government that there was not the slightest danger of loss to depositors in that institution—all was of no avail, and the depositors, carried along by the flood of an unaccountable panic, surged at the doors of the Savings Bank in the haste to withdraw their money from an institution which is backed by the whole credit of the Colony.

To all classes was the suspension of the Commercial and Union Banks a disaster, but especially so, in my estimation, to the operative classes, to the fisherman and artizan whose hoarded savings (those of a lifetime in all likelihood) consisted of notes of the suspended banks. To those people the consequences of the failure were of peculiar misfortune, and the sufferings entailed upon them during the ensuing winter, and to be endured for some considerable time to come, will be such as to call for sincere sympathy and most prompt help.

FINANCIAL.

No loan was raised during the currency of this year. The revenue of the Colony on current account amounted to $1,641,035. Compared with that of 1893, this shows a decrease of $112,810, the principal items of decrease being Customs' $127,309, Postal $8,544, Light Dues $5,555; the increase being on issue of coin $31,637 and rent of dry dock $11,765. The falling off in Customs receipts can reasonably be ascribed to the unsettled state of political affairs which obtained during the summer and autumn, and to the fact that the Revenue Act had expired for some two months before it was re-enacted. An effort was made to enforce the payment of duties without the sanction of law during that period, but there can be no doubt that in many instances, especially in the outports, advantage was taken of the expiration of the Revenue Act to import goods free of duty.

The total expenditure on current account for 1894 was $1,930,204, an increase of $123,104 over that of 1893, the principal items of increase being: Executive Responsibility $10,316, Customs $18,359, Interest on Public Debt $71,317, Police and Magistracy $6,676, Postal Department $14,568, Steam $17,382, Roads $7,140. There was a sum of $306,194 expended under the head of Capital Account. This expenditure, with the exception of that on railway-connecting roads, was really from current account, and it was proposed to reimburse the Treasury to the extent of its advances, by a loan. Outstanding amounts, the accounts for which were not presented until after the close of the year, to the extent of $13,675.87, were carried on to 1895, and became a charge against the revenue for that year. The overdrafts in 1894 for which there was no legislative authority, and which

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1894.

were expenditures upon executive responsibility, amounted to $283,343.43, and were under the following heads, namely:—

Account.	1894.	Carried into 1895 Account of 1894.	Total.
	$	$	$
Election expenses	6,247.33	2,568.60	8,815.93
Executive responsibility	21,089.34	—	21,089.34
Lamaline Court House	801.11	—	801.11
Mundy Pond Road	6,741.19	—	6,741.19
Municipal Council	18,000.00	—	18,000.00
Public buildings construction	2,538.50	—	2,538.50
Quidi Vidi Road	16,441.93	2,018.12	18,460.05
Queen's Wharf	15,447.42	—	15,447.42
Railway connecting roads	4,891.55	—	4,891.55
Road Pool's Island to Cape Freels.	1,000.00	—	1,000.00
Road, Donelly's Hill, Harbor Grace.	700.00	—	700.00
St. John's Rebuilding Act	132,244.28	7,031.89	139,276.17
St. John's Fire Committee	9,288.47	—	9,288.47
Southside road extension	9,302.50	1,687.26	10,989.76
Roads	9,463.94	—	9,463.94
Public works	15,530.00	370.00	15,900.00
Total	269,667.56	13,675.87	283,343.43

The statement dealing with the assets and liabilities of the Colony shows that the floating balance against the Colony at the close of 1894 amounted to $1,819,630, including unexpended legislative grants ($357,762).

The Funded Public Debt at the close of the year stood at $9,116,535, as against $8,255,547, having been increased $860,988, made up as follows:—

	$
Railways	780,480
St. John's Rebuilding Act	80,508
	860,988

This includes the debt due by the St. John's Municipal Council, raised by the Council, the interest being guaranteed by the Colonial Government. With an estimated population of 208,000, the per capita funded debt at the close of the year would be $43.83 and the multiple of Revenue 5.55. With the floating debt added we would, at the close of 1894, owe an amount equal to $52.57 per head of population.

TRADE.

Under the heading "General Condition of Colony," I have dwelt more particularly on the aspect of trade in the Island during the year 1894. I shall therefore confine myself to the following statement having reference to exports and imports.

The total value of imports for 1894 amounted to $7,164,738, of which $2,538,942 worth came from Great Britain, $2,952,046 from British Colonies, and $1,673,750 from foreign countries; for 1893 the figures were, total imports $7,572,669, from Great Britain $2,680,853, from British Colonies $3,127,954, and from foreign countries $1,763,762.

The value of exports for 1894 was, to Great Britain $1,347,425, to British Colonies $1,366,684, to foreign countries $3,097,060, total $5,811,169. Compared with the returns for 1893 this shows an increased value of exports to Great Britain amounting to $43,775, and to the British Colonies amounting to $196,752, and a decreased value to foreign countries of $705,270, the net decrease on the total exports being $469,743.

SHIPPING.

The following comparative statement shows the number of vessels entered and cleared from ports in the Colony for the years 1893 and 1894, viz:—

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	British.	Tonnage.
1893	2,874	852,308	2,622	816,494
1894	2,427	835,987	2,621	876,703

It will be observed from the foregoing that, while British shipping entered and cleared has increased, the falling-off to be noted in connexion with the total number of vessels and their tonnage is due to a reduction in the number of foreign vessels employed in the carrying trade of the Colony.

LEGISLATION.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances under which the Legislature sat in 1894, very little was done in the way of legislation other than that absolutely required to carry on the government of the Colony, viz:—the usual Revenue, Road, Supply, Indemnity, and Contingencies Acts. A Loan Act was passed but was not acted upon. In addition to these the following were passed:—

Cap. I. (First Session) Abolished the practice of engrossing public documents on parchment.

Cap. III. Amends the original Act authorising the loan of $100,000 for the construction of branch lines of road to connect with the railway.

Cap. IV. Provides for the exchange of debentures for debentures lost or destroyed.

Cap. VI. Appoints Commissioners for Quidi Vidi Park.

Cap. VII. Provides that operators on telegraph lines shall be sworn to secrecy.

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1894.

EDUCATION.

There is nothing of special importance to report upon under this head. 605 schools were in operation, including colleges and higher schools, with a roll attendance of 35,501; in 1893 the figures were, respectively, 576 and 34,337.

The total expenditure, including legislative grants, fees, and voluntary contributions, amounted to $147,544.

FISHERIES.

This subject has been more particularly referred to under the head of "General Condition of the Colony." I shall therefore confine myself to a few statements showing the results of the several branches of this industry for the years 1893–94.

Seal Fishery.

—	1893.	1894.
Number of skins -	175,478	284,460
Tuns of oil - - -	2,932	4,063
	$	$
Value of skins - -	116,704	227,568
Value of oil - -	205,240	276,284
Total -	321,944	503,852

The result shows an increase in the value of the products of this fishery exported of $181,908.

Cod Fishery.

Including exports from Labrador—

1893.

Dried, qtls. 1,160,335, value -	4,328,499
Other - - - - -	27,167
Cod oil, tuns 3,003 - - -	216,384
Total -	4,572,050

1894.

Dried, qtls. 1,107,696, value -	3,703,338
Other - - - - -	21,594
Cod oil, tuns 3,783 - - - -	264,810
Total -	3,989,742

A serious decrease in the value of our chief industry is here indicated, due entirely, as I have remarked elsewhere, to the reduction in the price obtained for our fish in foreign markets.

Herring Fishery.

1894.

—	Barrels.	Value.
		$
Pickled - -	78,376	197,551
Frozen - - -	56,907	56,907
Total -	135,283	254,458

1893.

—	Barrels.	Value.
		$
Pickled - -	60,332	181,094
Frozen - - -	46,883	46,883
Total -	107,215	227,977

An increase of 28,068 barrels, valued at $26,481, over 1893.

Salmon Fishery.

1893.—3,499 tierces, value $55,984.
1894.—3,216 tierces, value $51,483.
A slight decrease.

Lobster Fishery.

1893.—Preserved, 1,699,344 lbs., value $265,522.
1894.—Preserved, 2,306,688 lbs., value $312, 364.

The catch of lobsters in 1894 was much in excess of that of 1893, but the smaller price obtained for this commodity nearly neutralized the benefits which it was thought would be realised from the increased catch.

The other fishing industries of the Colony are too unimportant to call for comment.

The total value of fishery products was in 1894, $5,141,221, as against $5,466,911 in 1893; to this may be added the sum of $750,000 for home consumption, giving a total yield for 1894 of about $5,900,000.

LUMBERING.

It affords me much gratification to again report most favourably upon this branch of our industries. Its expansion has been most rapid, as the following comparative statement will show.

Year.	M feet.	Valued at
		$
1888	30	360
1889	5	50
1890	1,329	21,180
1891	1,431	28,620
1892	2,355	47,100
1893	3,073	45,986
1894	6,357	82,641

The above gives the amount exported, but in addition to this a very large quantity is annually used for home consumption.

In this connexion I would observe that the amount of timber which has been destroyed by forest fires in this Colony is exceedingly large, and can only be appreciated by those who have travelled much in the interior. Forest fires are no doubt due occasionally to lightning, but most of them are traceable to the carelessness of hunters and travellers. In the partially inhabited regions, fires originate by the settlers burning brush and logheaps in clearing the land. The question has arisen as to whether anything can be done to prevent this destruction of the timber of the country. There is a law upon the Statute Book which deals with the subject, but no adequate means have heretofore been provided for enforcing it. It is considered that the appointment of conservators or forest guardians whose duties, in addition to preventing the destruction of the timber by fire and otherwise, might be directed to promoting the growth of existing timber, checking the stumpage upon granted areas and preventing encroachments upon ungranted Crown lands, will undoubtedly repay the cost that will be entailed. These officers will have the power to arrest or lay information against persons suspected or known to have wilfully, or by their negligence, set fire to the woods. As matters now stand, many guilty persons are allowed to escape through the reluctance or fear which disinterested or private individuals may have in regard to informing against them.

MINING.

The principal ores exported during the year were copper, viz.: Ingots, regulus and green ore, and iron pyrites. Of the former there were 28,842 tons, valued at $236,235, and of the latter 40,582 tons, valued at $285,474. The total value of our exports under this head was $116,420 less than in the year previous. This may be accounted for by the low price of copper in the English markets.

The indications of copper are quite numerous in the section north of Bonavista Bay, namely, Notre Dame Bay and White Bay. The most important of these, from a commercial standpoint, are the celebrated mines at Tilt Cove, Little Bay, and Betts Cove, which were worked extensively some ten or fifteen years ago, but two of which have been idle for several years. Lately the Tilt Cove property has changed hands and the Company have begun a thorough exploration of the mine; old levels are being extended and new ones driven. The exports of copper during the year were exclusively from this mine. The export of asbestos has so far been insignificant, but the work of developing those deposits is steadily progressing and with most encouraging results.

I have, &c.

R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency
Sir Herbert H. Murray, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 191.

CANADA.

DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS FOR 1895.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1897.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1897.

[C.—8279.–15.] *Price* 4½*d.*

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following among other Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
156	Mauritius	1894
157	Labuan	"
158	Gold Coast	"
159	British Guiana	1894–95
160	Sierra Leone	1894
161	Jamaica	1894–95
162	British Honduras	1894
163	British Bechuanaland	1894–95
164	Newfoundland	1894
165	Gambia	"
166	Bermuda	"
167	Leeward Islands	"
168	British New Guinea	1894–95
169	Zululand	1895
170	Sierra Leone	"
171	Gibraltar	"
172	Malta	"
173	Barbados	"
174	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
175	Falkland Islands	"
176	St. Helena	"
177	Bahamas	"
178	Hong Kong	"
179	Windward Islands	"
180	Labuan	"
181	Trinidad and Tobago	"
182	Seychelles	"
183	Mauritius and Rodrigues	1894 and 1895
184	British Honduras	1895
185	Lagos	"
186	Basutoland	1895–96
187	Ceylon	1895
188	British Guiana	1895–96
189	Gold Coast	1895
190	Jamaica	1895–96

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.

No. 191.

CANADA.

The ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL to M. CHAMBERLAIN.

SIR, Ottawa, December 15, 1896.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a communication from the office of the Privy Council of Canada relative to a Digest of the Fiscal Statistics of the Dominion for the year 1895, which was forwarded to the Canadian High Commissioner some time since.

The Digest in question was transferred by that gentleman to the Colonial Office, as will be observed from the terms of the letter now enclosed.

I have, &c.
HENRY STRONG,
Deputy Governor.

Privy Council, Ottawa,
SIR, December 15, 1896.

THE High Commissioner for Canada having transferred a Digest of the Statistics of Canada for the fiscal year of 1895, which was forwarded to him under Order in Council of the 21st October 1896, to the Colonial Office, suggests that a Despatch from his Excellency the Governor General should be sent to the Colonial Secretary to serve as an introduction to it in the printed paper, to make the matter uniform with the reports of other Colonies that have already been published.

I have, &c.
JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Governor General's Secretary.

CANADA. 1895.

DIGEST of the STATISTICS of CANADA, 1895, by GEORGE JOHNSON, F.S.S. (Hon.), Government Statistician.

1. Canada was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot sailing under commission from King Henry VII. of England in 1497, the point of landing being Cape Breton.

2. Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, France, landed at port of Brest, near the Straits of Belle Isle in 1534, and discovered those portions of Canada now called new New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec.

3. Colonisation was practically begun in 1605–8. In 1605 Baron de Poutrincourt established Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia), the first actual settlement by Europeans. In 1608 Champlain founded Quebec.

4. The name "Canada" first appears in the Bref récit de la Navigation faite en 1536–37 par Capt. Jacques Cartier. It was originally the name of the chief town of the Indians who had possession of the river bank from the River Saguenay to the citadel of Quebec.

5. The Dominion of Canada consists of the following provinces, given in alphabetical order :—

British Columbia.
Manitoba.
New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia.
Ontario.
Prince Edward Island.
Quebec.
The North-west Territories.

Provisional names have been given to the Territories chiefly for convenience in postal arrangements. These are :—

Alberta.
Assiniboia.
Athabasca.
Franklin.
Keewatin.
Mackenzie.
Saskatchewan.
Ungava.
Yukon.

6. The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,456,383 square miles of which 3,315,647 are land surface and 140,736 water surface.

It is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south. It comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception, on the west, of Alaska and on the east, of Labrador, which latter is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, this Colony not yet having entered the Confederation.

7. Canada is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the west by Alaska and the Pacific Ocean; on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and the United States of North America. The latter boundary, starting from the Atlantic seaboard, commences at the mouth of the St. Croix River, which empties into the Bay of Fundy, then follows this river and Lake Chiputnecook and passes due north until it strikes the St. John River; thence by that river and one of its western branches it reaches the watershed between the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic, which it follows by a tortuous south-westerly course to the 45th parallel of North latitude in longitude 71° 30″ west; thence by this parallel it passes westward to the St. Lawrence River and along midchannel of that river and of the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and the main portion of Lake Superior to the mouth of Pigeon River; thence by it and Rainy River it gains the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods; thence it follows the 49th parallel to the Gulf of Georgia and thence passes by the Haro Straits and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean. The length of this frontier line is 3,000 geographical miles, 1,400 miles being a water line by river, lake, and sea, and 1,600 miles being a boundary by land.

In addition to this boundary between Canada and the United States, there is the boundary between Canada and Alaska (belonging to the United States by purchase from Russia in 1867). This line is in process of delimitation by joint commission.

8. The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts of the Dominion, together with the dates of their creation or admission into the Confederation:—

Provinces and Districts.	Date of Organisation or Admission.	Statute or Order in Council.	Area.		
			Water.	Land.	Total.
Original Confederation—			Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Ontario	July 1st, 1867	Act Imperial Parliament and Imperial Order in Council.	2,350	219,650	222,000
Quebec			1,400	227,500	228,900
Nova Scotia			50	20,550	20,600
New Brunswick			100	28,100	28,200
Provinces admitted—					
Manitoba	July 15th, 1870	Imperial O.C. Act Federal Parliament, Ch. 3, Acts of 1870 and B.N.A. Act, 1871.	9,890	64,066	73,956
British Columbia	July 20th, 1871	Imperial O.C. 16th May 1871, on address of the Legislature of B.C. and address of Federal Parliament, session of 1871.	1,000	382,300	383,300
Prince Edward Island.	July 1st, 1873	Act Federal Parliament, 23rd May 1873, and Imperial O.C., 24th June 1873.	—	2,000	2,000

Provinces and Districts.	Date of Organisation or Admission.	Statute or Order in Council.	Area.		
			Water.	Land.	Total.
Districts created—			Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Keewatin	April 12th, 1876	Act Federal Parliament, Chap. 21, 1876.	15,000	267,000	282,000
Assiniboia	May 17th, 1882	Minute of Canadian Privy Council concurred in by Federal Parliament, May 17, 1882.	1,001	88,534	89,535
Saskatchewan			6,000	101,092	107,092
Alberta			745	105,355	106,100
Athabasca			1,200	103,300	104,500
Arctic Archipelago	Sept. 1st, 1880	Imperial Order in Council, 1st Sept. 1880.	—	—	—
Ungava	Oct. 2nd, 1895	Order in Council P.C. of Canada.	54,600	1,706,200	1,760,800
Franklin					
Mackenzie					
Yukon					
Great lakes and rivers			47,400	—	47,000
Total			140,736	3,315,647	3,456,383

9. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian range, the plains of the North-west Territories, the great inland lakes and Hudson Bay, and the Bay of Fundy.

10. The great inland lakes, five in number, form, with their connecting rivers, a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. They cover an area of about 100,000 square miles.

11. Other lakes of large size are Great Bear, 11,200 square miles; Great Slave, 10,100 square miles; Winnipeg, 9,400 square miles; Athabasca, 4,400 square miles.

12. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the United States; they contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet; Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet.

13. The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence (with its tributaries, the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, the Richelieu, and the Saguenay), the St. John, the Restigouche, and the Miramichi rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; the Mackenzie, Coppermine, and Great Fish rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan and Red, the Nelson, Churchill and Albany rivers flowing into Hudson Bay; the Fraser and the Columbia emptying into the Pacific Ocean.

14. Hudson Bay is a large inland sea having an area of 350,000 square miles. Including its two arms it has an extreme length north and south of about 1,300 miles, and a width across the Bay proper of about 600 miles.

15. The Bay of Fundy, 170 miles long and from 30 to 50 miles wide, nearly separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, the connecting Isthmus of Chignecto being about 15 miles wide.

16. The principal islands in Canada are Baffin's Land, Prince Albert land (which are the principal islands in the new district of Franklin) Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia; Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Island and Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

17. The climate varies greatly. The average mean temperature is in Prince Edward Island, summer 61·9 degrees F. and 19·5 in winter; New Brunswick, summer 60 degrees and winter 19·0; Nova Scotia, summer 65·2 and winter 25·0; Quebec, 58·3 summer and 15 winter; Ontario, 63·0 summer and 19·8 winter; Manitoba 60·1 summer and 0·8 winter; British Columbia, summer 61, and winter 32·4.

The extremes of mean temperature in 1894 were :—

	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Degrees.	Degrees.
Ontario - - -	52·62	32·66
Quebec - - -	43·83	32·79
Nova Scotia - -	44·95	40·84
New Brunswick - -	42·92	35·87
Manitoba - -	36·55	29·90
British Columbia -	48·79	32·60
Prince Edward Island -	40·98	—
The Territories - -	41·67	36·88

The number of hours of bright sunshine in 1894 in specified places was:—Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, 1,675 hours out of a possible 4,466 hours; Winnipeg, 2,180 hours out of a possible 4,356; Fredericton, 2,055 hours out of a possible 4,474; Toronto, 2,017 hours out of a possible 4,474.

Rain and Snowfall in Canada 1874–1894

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		P. E. Island.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.*		N.W. Territory.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
1874 - -	19·40	75·0	25·93	107·1	36·95	86·5	26·81	107·1	39·53	117·1	13·74	62·6	11·49	43·0	—	—
1875 - -	21·91	97·5	30·03	123·0	30·61	104·6	32·53	126·6	29·86	136·0	12·19	41·6	21·93	19·3	—	—
1876 - -	23·10	91·4	25·77	124·3	35·09	87·6	31·51	106·0	26·13	105·7	19·89	66·8	14·20	9·5	—	—
1877 - -	22·16	52·3	23·52	92·3	38·36	67·8	31·03	87·3	31·95	89·7	19·17	20·9	31·48	5·4	—	—
1878 - -	34·14	60·4	29·62	96·5	43·82	30·3	34·16	87·4	40·15	78·3	21·22	27·6	24·47	11·8	—	—
1879 - -	21·68	87·7	24·50	113·9	27·70	113·1	32·46	115·2	24·92	152·4	21·01	41·2	37·80	60·8	—	—
1880 - -	27·23	66·3	24·08	103·9	33·94	94·7	26·50	92·3	21·88	132·0	19·62	34·6	26·98	78·2	—	—
1881 - -	22·63	64·0	23·62	86·4	32·59	77·2	35·36	77·3	31·12	116·4	13·63	63·8	33·64	33·64	—	—
1882 - -	22·70	73·5	26·00	107·4	35·37	115·2	29·69	139·0	28·07	169·2	13·62	61·4	21·24	31·3	—	—
1883 - -	28·30	91·5	24·54	117·7	36·82	87·2	28·27	95·6	27·59	110·3	13·13	34·1	14·06	29·0	—	—
1884 - -	23·37	91·6	26·12	130·3	41·73	79·1	38·82	89·5	38·83	75·0	18·09	45·2	14·19	17·8	—	—
1885 - -	29·70	91·4	24·44	137·0	38·27	95·7	33·00	118·3	29·49	102·5	11·76	31·5	19·49	18·7	—	—
1886 - -	24·76	90·4	24·98	121·3	35·05	49·3	30·92	102·1	32·92	60·7	9·01	28·2	33·31	34·7	—	—
1887 - -	19·81	85·1	21·36	147·9	39·07	58·5	32·85	128·9	33·73	96·1	13·33	45·5	48·19	33·5	—	—
1888 - -	22·82	59·0	27·35	155·2	41·11	60·6	40·44	105·5	31·66	74·5	11·43	37·9	43·53	56·4	—	—
1889 - -	24·58	78·5	26·99	105·5	34·29	35·7	30·25	72·3	25·59	49·4	9·37	37·5	33·60	27·2	6·02	32·1
1890 - -	28·62	66·4	26·52	96·3	40·66	46·8	30·77	102·3	41·26	85·4	17·92	30·8	42·32	41·9	12·49	36·1
1891 - -	27·09	64·7	23·46	85·9	44·26	51·8	34·86	83·7	29·96	62·2	15·54	46·5	45·56	43·1	12·91	33·3
1892 - -	26·47	70·6	26·02	112·1	43·42	61·4	32·99	67·9	35·07	50·5	13·07	52·8	41·26	98·0	9·75	44·8
1893 - -	25·59	99·3	23·84	107·5	42·46	81·8	28·89	109·0	29·82	92·6	12·84	54·4	50·58	70·3	8·54	46·7
1894 - -	23·30	55·1	22·39	84·8	29·31	80·3	23·74	103·3	28·65	105·8	12·62	47·9	41·92	70·4	9·24	41·7

* Any average rain or snow for British Columbia is misleading. The various parts of the province seem to have an amount of precipitation dependent on the position of the particular locality. As far as can be ascertained the following division may convey a somewhat definite idea :—

——	Rain.	Snow.	Total.	——	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Coast - - -	56·56	34·8	60·04	Vancouver Island -	32·43	22·2	34·65
South Interior - -	6·06	26·2	8·68	North Part of Coast -	99·98	51·8	105·16
North Interior - -	18·67	134·2	32·09				

18. By the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) and the Treaty of Paris (1763) all the country comprised in the Dominion of Canada as at present constituted became part of the British Empire.

19. Representative institutions were granted by the British Government to Nova Scotia in 1758, to Prince Edward Island in 1770, to New Brunswick in 1785. Upper and Lower Canada were separated in 1791, each province receiving a Legislature. The Imperial Act creating the two provinces contained the germ of responsible government which was brought into active exercise in 1841 when the two provinces were reunited. Responsible government was definitely established in the Province of Canada in 1847. It was granted by the Imperial Parliament to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1848, to Prince Edward Island in 1851, and to British Columbia in 1871.

20. The North-west Territories were governed at first under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; then by a Lieutenant-Governor and Council nominated by the Dominion Government (Act 1880); then by a Lieutenant-Governor and Council part elected and part nominated; then in 1888 by a Lieutenant-Governor and elective assembly. In the session of 1890 the Federal Parliament provided for the adoption of responsible government.

21. The system of government established in Canada under the Union Act of 1867 is a Federal Union (the first of the kind in the British Empire), having a general or central government controlling matters essential to the general development, the permanency and the unity of the whole Dominion, and a number of local or provincial governments having the control and management of certain matters naturally and conveniently falling within their defined jurisdiction, while each government is administered in accordance with the British system of parliamentary institutions.

22. The chief executive government and authority is vested in the Queen, in whom is also vested the chief command of the militia and of all naval and military forces in Canada. Her Majesty is represented by a Governor-General, appointed by the Queen in Council but paid by Canada.

23. The Parliament of Canada consists of, 1st, the Queen, 2nd. an Upper House called the Senate, and 3rd., a Lower House called the House of Commons.

24. The Governor General governs under the advice of a council or Ministry known as the Privy Council of Canada, which is responsible to the Parliament.

25. The Senate, as at present constituted, consists of 81 members, 24 each from Ontario and Quebec, 10 each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, four each from Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, three from British Columbia and two from the North-west Territories.

26. The House of Commons, which is elected by the people for a term of five years, consists of 213 members.

CANADA. 1895.

This number is fixed under the provisions of the Act of Confederation, and the representation is arranged, after each decennial census, by Act of Parliament, the basis being that the Province of Quebec is always to have 65 representatives, and each of the other provinces such a number as will give the same proportion of representatives to its population as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec as ascertained by the census. British Columbia, by the terms of the agreement made between the Dominion and the province prior to the Union, is never to have less than six members.

The number of representatives and the population to each member are as under:—

Province.	Number of Representatives.	Population to each Member.
Ontario - - -	92	22,982
Quebec - - -	65	22,900
Nova Scotia - - -	20	22,520
New Brunswick - -	14	22,947
Prince Edward Island -	5	21,815
Manitoba - - -	7	21,786
British Columbia - -	6	16,269
North-west Territories -	4	16,700
	213	22,688

THE FRANCHISE.

27. In addition to those of age and citizenship, the further qualifications of electors are set forth in the following statement:—

Qualification of Voters.

Title of Voter.	Occupation of Premises or Residence in the Electoral District.	Value.
Real Property Franchise.		
(1.) Owner— (*a.*) In his own right - (*b.*) In right of wife - (*c.*) His wife owner -	Ownership prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' lists.	Cities, $300; towns, $200; other places, $150.
(2.) Occupant— (*a.*) In his own right - (*b.*) In right of wife - (*c.*) His wife occupant-	—	—

Title of Voter.	Occupation of Premises or Residence in the Electoral District.	Value.
(3.) Farmer's son— (*a.*) Father owner - (*b.*) Mother owner -	Both occupation and residence for one year next before:—(1) The date of his being placed upon the voters' list; or (2) The date of the application for the placing of his name on the list of voters.	Farm or other real property is equally divided among the father and sons, or if mother owner among the sons sufficient according to above values to give each a vote.
(4.) Owner's son— (*a.*) Father owner - (*b.*) Mother owner -	—	—
(5.) Tenant.	—	—
(6.) Tenant, farmer's son— (*a.*) Father tenant - (*b.*) Mother tenant -	- - - -	$2 monthly, or $6 quarterly, or $12 half yearly, or $20 yearly.
(7.) Fisherman (owner)	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters lists.	$150 land, boats, and fishing tackle.
(8.) Indian - -	- - - -	Possessed of land on a reserve with improvements valued at $150 and upwards, and those outside of reserve on same conditions as white.
(9.) Income franchise -	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' list and one year's residence in Canada.	—
(*a.*) Income - -	—	$300 a year.
(*b.*) Annuitant - -	—	$100 a year.

Persons specially disqualified are (1) aliens not naturalised, (2) convicts, (3) lunatics, (4) judges of the various courts, (5) revising and returning officers and election clerks, counsel, agents and attorneys, and clerks employed either before or during the election and who have received or expect to receive any sum of money, fee, office, place, or employment from any candidate. (These are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.) (6) Indians outside of the four original provinces of the Dominion, (7) Mongolians or Chinese.

Voting in elections is by ballot. The North-west Territories, previously to 1894, had open voting; chap. 15 of Acts of 1894 changed that mode to the one adopted in all the other provinces.

No property qualification is demanded from the member of the Commons, nor is he limited to a residence in the district for which he is elected.

Electors having votes in different electoral districts can exercise their privilege in one or all.

General elections are simultaneous throughout the Dominion of Canada.

CANADA. 1895.

28. The number of voters on the voters' lists in different years is as under:—

Canada.

Year.	Voters on Electoral List.	Increase.		Proportion to Population.
		Number.	Per Cent.	
1887 - -	993,914	180,012	22·40	21·49
1891 - -	1,132,201	138,287	13·81	23·43
1895 - -	1,353,735	221,498	19·57	27·04

According to provinces the number of voters on the lists in the years named was:—

NUMBER of VOTERS on the Electoral Lists by Provinces.

—	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba.	N.W.T.	British Columbia.
1882	406,096	229,067	65,885	54,003	*20,042	23,533	—	4,961
1887 -	495,514	272,564	79,077	68,294	21,462	39,051	10,315	7,637
1891 -	568,799	301,658	90,045	70,521	24,065	46,669	16,044	14,400
1895 -	650,021	351,076	111,124	91,697	25,245	65,684	20,878	38,010

* No voters' lists in 1882; figures approximate.

29. The constitutions of the four provinces, viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, which composed the Dominion in 1867 (when the Act of Confederation was passed), are the same in principle and details except that Ontario and New Brunswick have only one chamber, a legislative assembly, the other two being bicameral. Of the provinces since created or admitted each has only one house, an elective assembly.

In details the Dominion Parliament is closely copied.

The members of the Legislatures as well as members of Parliament are paid an indemnity for attendance.

30. Municipal institutions are general. In the complete form as adopted by Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and other provinces, the whole municipal organisation comprises (*a*) the townships, being rural districts, of an area of eight or ten square miles, (*b*) villages with a population over 750, (*c*) towns with a population of over 2,000. Such of these as are comprised within a large district, called a county, constitute (*d*) the county municipality. (*e*) Cities are established from the growth of towns when their population exceeds 15,000.

The townships and villages are administered by a reeve and councillors; the towns by a mayor and councillors. The

governing body of the county municipality is composed of the reeves and deputy reeves of the townships, villages, and towns within the county, the presiding officer being styled warden.

31. By the Act of Confederation it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district, and county courts, the salaries, allowances, and pensions for whom are fixed by the Dominion Parliament.

The highest court in Canada is known as the Supreme Court of Canada. It has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. It has also appellate jurisdiction in controverted elections' cases, and may examine and report upon any private Bill or petition for the same. It has jurisdiction in cases of controversies between the Dominion and the provinces, and between the provinces themselves on condition that the Legislatures pass Acts agreeing to such jurisdiction. Under Act of the Canadian Parliament passed in 1891 the Governor in Council may refer to the Supreme Court for an opinion upon any matter which he deems advisable in the public interest.

The Court is presided over by a Chief Justice and 5 Puisne Judges. From its decision an appeal lies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England except in criminal cases; in these the judgment of the Supreme Court is final.

32. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation with the dates of their respective appointments:—

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G. -	June 1, 1867 -	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young).	Dec. 29, 1868 -	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872 -	June 25, 1872
The Rt Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c.	Oct. 5, 1878 -	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c	Aug. 18, 1883 -	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston,* G.C.B.	May 1, 1888 -	June 11, 1888
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893

* Succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his brother, April 21st, 1893.

Since Confederation there have been three changes of Government and eight Ministries. There have been seven Premiers, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Hon. Sir John Abbott, Right Hon. Sir John Thompson, Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

CANADA. 1895.

33. The following table shows the number of sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing, of dissolution, also the duration of each session and Parliament :—

Dominion Parliaments since 1867.

No. of Parliaments.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Parliament	*1st	Nov. 6, 1867	May 22, 1868	July 8, 1872.
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	
	4th	„ 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	
2nd Parliament	†1st	March 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	
3rd Parliament	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	
	3rd	„ 10, 1876	„ 12, 1876	
	4th	„ 8, 1877	„ 28, 1877	
	5th	„ 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	
4th Parliament	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	May 18, 1882.
	2nd	„ 12, 1880	„ 7, 1880	
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	
5th Parliament	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	
	3rd	„ 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	
6th Parliament	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	Feb. 3, 1891.
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	„ 2, 1889	
	4th	„ 16, 1890	„ 16, 1890	
7th Parliament	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	April 24, 1896.
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	
	4th	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	
	5th	April 18, 1895	„ 22, 1895	
	6th	Jan. 2, 1896	April 23, 1896	
8th Parliament	1st	Aug. 1, 1896	—	

* Adjourned from 21st Dec. 1867 to 12th March 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet.
† Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

On the 27th April 1896 his Excellency sent for Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., and entrusted him with the work of forming the Seventh Ministry.

EIGHTH MINISTRY.

34. The general elections were held on the 23rd June 1896, and resulted in the defeat of the Administration. The Eighth Ministry was formed soon after, and is as follows :—

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and President of Privy Council.	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier - -	July 11, 1896.
Secretary of State - -	Hon. Richd. W. Scott (Senator)	July 13, 1896.
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, K.C.M.G.	"
Minister of Justice and Attorney General.	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G.	"
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Louis H. Davies - -	"
Minister of Militia and Defence -	Hon. Fred. W. Borden -	"
Postmaster General - -	Hon. Wm. Mulock - -	"
Minister of Agriculture - -	Hon. Sydney A. Fisher -	"
Minister of Public Works -	Hon. Joseph I. Tarte - -	"
Minister of Finance - -	Hon. Wm. S. Fielding -	"
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. A. J. Blair - -	"
Minister of Interior - -	- - - - -	—
Without Portfolio - -	Hon. Richard R. Dobell -	"
" " - -	Hon. C. A. Geoffrion - -	"
Not in Cabinet.		
Solicitor General - -	Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick -	"
Controller of Customs - -	Hon Wm. Paterson - -	"
Controller of Inland Revenue -	Hon. Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G.	"

The Ministries in the several Provinces are as follows :—

Ontario.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, P.C.

Executive Council, 1896.

Premier and Attorney General, Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. John M. Gibson.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Wm. Harty.
Secretary and Registrar,
Treasurer, Hon. R. Harcourt.
Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. Dryden.
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. B. Bronson.
" " Hon. E. J. Davis.

Quebec.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Adolphe Chapleau, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council, 1896.

Premier and Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. E. J. Flynn.

CANADA. 1895.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Louis Beaubien.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. G. A. Nantel.
Attorney General, Hon. L. A. Pelletier.
Treasurer, Hon. A. W. Atwater.
President of the Council, Hon. P. Chapais.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. M. F. Hackett.

Nova Scotia.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Malachy B. Daly.

Executive Council, 1896.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.
Attorney General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines, Hon. C. E. Church.
Without Portfolio, Hon. Thomas Johnson.
" " Hon. A. H. Comeau.
" " Hon. Angus McGillivray.
" " Hon. Wm. Roche.
" " Hon. Thos. Black.

New Brunswick.

Lieut.-Governor, Honourable John J. Fraser.

Executive Council, 1896.

Premier and Attorney General, Hon. Jas. Mitchell.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. L. J. Tweedie.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. A. R. Emerson.
Surveyor General, Hon. Albert T. Dunn.
Solicitor General, Hon. A. S. White.
Without Portfolio, Hon. Chas. H. La Billois.

Manitoba.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Jas. C. Patterson, P.C.

Executive Council, 1896.

Premier, President of Council and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Thos. Greenway.
Attorney General and Provincial Lands Comm., Hon. C. Sifton.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. R. Watson.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. D. Cameron.
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. D. H. McMillan.

British Columbia.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, P.C.

Executive Council, 1896.

Premier, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. John H. Turner.

President of the Council (without Portfolio) Hon. C. E. Pooley.

Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts.

Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Minister of Education, Hon. Jas. Baker.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. B. Martin.

Prince Edward Island.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Geo. W. Howlan.

Executive Council, 1896.

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Fred. Peters.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. J. R. McLean.

Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands, Hon. Angus McMillan.

Without Portfolio, Hon. P. Sinclair.

" " Hon. D. Farquharson.

" " Hon. A. Laird.

" " Hon. Jas. Richards.

" " Hon. George Forbes.

" " Hon. A. McLaughlin.

North-West Territories.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Charles Mackintosh.

Executive Committee.

F. W. Haultain. Hillyard Mitchell.

John Ryerson Neff. James H. Ross.

Population.

35. A census of Canada was taken on the 5th April 1891, on which date the census was also taken in the United Kingdom, Australasia, British India and other Colonies and Possessions of the British Empire

CANADA. 1895.

The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891 :—

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	Increase Per Cent.	1891.	Increase Per Cent.
Ontario - - - -	1,620,851	1,926,922	18·6	2,114,321	9·73
Quebec - - - -	1,191,516	1,359,027	14·0	1,488,535	9·53
Nova Scotia - - -	387,800	440,572	13·6	450,396	2·23
New Brunswick - - -	285,594	321,233	12·4	321,263	0·00
Manitoba - - - -	18,995	62,260	247·2	152,506	144·95
British Columbia - - -	36,247	49,459	36·4	98,173	98·49
Prince Edward Island - -	94,021	108,891	15·8	109,078	0·17
The Territories - - -	—	56,446	--	98,967	75·33
Total - - -	3,635,024	4,324,810	18·97	4,833,239	11·76

36. The following gives the chief of the particulars gathered from the census of 1891, the results of that of 1881 being added for purposes of comparison :—

In each census group of 10,000 persons there were—

	1891.	1881.
Males - - - - - - -	5,091	5,080
Females - - - - - -	4,909	4,920
Infants - - - - - -	249	280
Children, 1 year to 5 years - - -	1,000	1,060
Boys and Girls 5 to 15 - - -	2,350	2,452
Youths and maidens, 15 to 20 - - -	1,061	1,100
Young men and women, 20 to 30 - -	1,781	1,760
Middle-aged people, 30 to 50 - - -	2,105	2,000
Elderly persons, 50 and over - - -	1,325	1,210
Ages not ascertained - - - -	129	138
Single persons - - - - - -	6,317	6,443
Married persons - - - - -	3,286	3,191
Widowed persons - - - - -	397	366
Single males - - - - - -	3,313	3,347
„ females - - - - - -	3,004	3,096
Married males - - - - - -	1,647	1,597
„ females - - - - - -	1,639	1,594
Widowers - - - - -	130	118
Widows - - - - - -	267	248
Families, number of - - - -	1,907	1,878
„ persons in each - - -	5·2	5·3
Bachelors, 20 and over - - - -	949	956
Spinsters „ - - - - -	684	689
Houses, number of occupied - - -	1,770	1,707
„ families in each - - -	1·08	1·10
„ persons in each - - -	5·6	5·8
„ number of 1 story - - -	1,124	No record.
„ „ 2 „ - - -	595	„
„ „ 3 „ - - -	44	„
„ „ 4 „ and over - -	7	„
French or Acadian - - -	2,907	2,993
Others - - - - - -	7,093	7,007
Canadian-born - - - - -	8,661	8,591
Born in other countries - - - -	1,339	1,409

	1891.	1881.
Born in other parts of British Empire	1,014	1,106
Born in Foreign countries	325	303
Occupations :—		
Agricultural, mining and fishing	1,635	1,600
Trade and transportation	386	249
Manufacturing	662	596
Domestic and personal	509	173
Professional	131	122
Non-productive classes	110	475
Farmers	1,521	1,518
Fishermen	56	53
Miners	31	15
Lumbermen	27	19
Religions :—		
Protestant	5,680	5,634
Roman Catholic	4,128	4,143
Jews	13	6
Pagans and not specified	185	217
Presbyterians	1,563	1,563
Church of England	1,337	1,335
Methodists	1,754	1,718
Baptists	629	685
Deaths in the year—Total	140	147
Infants under 1 year	38	38
Causes of death :—		
Disease :		
Zymotic	33	—
Parastic	0·16	
Dietetic	0·07	—
Constitutional	19	—
Developmental	14	—
Local	47	—
Violent	5	—
Ill-defined and not specified	22	—
Lung diseases	12	8
Diarrhœal	8	2
Phthisis	15	15
Old age	9	7
Atrophy and debility	9	3
Drowned	1·34	1·31
Railway accidents	0·38	0·22
No. of horses to each 10,000	2,982	2,449
„ cattle	8,402	7,942
„ sheep	5,201	7,049
No. of persons can read	7,001	No record.
„ „ write	6,573	„
„ insane	28	23
„ blind	7	7
„ deaf mutes	10	12
City folk	2,878	2,110
Country folk	7,122	7,890
Men of working age, 15 to 55	2,693	2,677
Women „ „	2,609	2,546
Life insurance, amount at risk, per 10,000 (1892)	$562,549	$238,833
Lives exposed to risk, per 10,000 (1892)	374	88
Fire insurance, amount at risk, per 10,000 (1892)	$1,655,559	$1,068,743
Savings in banks (Savings bank) per 10,000 (1892)	105,569	54,390
Occupiers of Land	1,284	1,073

37. The following table gives the religions of the people by Provinces :—

Religions of the People, by Provinces, 1891.

Denomination.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	N.-W. Territories.	Canada.
Roman Catholics	358,300	1,291,709	122,452	115,961	20,571	20,843	47,837	14,344	1,992,017
Church of England	385,999	75,472	64,410	43,095	30,852	23,619	6,646	15,966	646,059
Presbyterians	452,712	52,659	108,520	40,530	38,977	15,260	32,988	12,547	754,193
Reformed Presbyterians	142	12	415	96	20	3	9	11	708
Other Presbyterians	293	2	17	13	4	21	75	—	425
Methodists	647,518	30,416	54,731	35,386	28,210	14,193	13,301	8,110	839,815
Bible Christians	5,889	99	420	159	188	97	294	37	7,183
Primitive Methodists	138	4	1	—	6	—	--	11	160
Other Methodists	488	25	43	9	33	8	1	—	607
Baptists	96,969	6,854	72,731	54,960	15,829	2,960	5,749	1,397	257,449
Baptists, Free Will	7,869	1,127	10,377	24,674	278	130	512	149	45,116
Tunkers	1,209	10	14	15	5	8	4	9	1,274
Brethren	9,343	1,129	242	234	389	166	—	134	11,637
Lutherans	45,029	1,385	5,882	377	6,545	2,083	3	2,678	63,982
Congregational	16,879	4,296	3,112	1,036	1,815	775	11	233	28,157
Disciples	9,106	20	1,728	1,003	261	62	531	52	12,763
Adventists	447	3,364	1,651	715	32	109	22	14	6,354
Unitarians	776	554	115	147	74	79	10	22	1,777
Universalists	1,094	1,426	326	259	5	45	24	7	3,186
Protestants	2,938	2,342	47	22	1,874	286	9	4,735	12,253
Salvation Army	10,320	297	1,377	993	399	298	180	85	13,949
Quakers	4,350	38	41	17	124	38	8	34	4,650
Jews	2,501	2,703	31	73	743	277	1	85	6,414
Other denominations	29,934	710	482	376	448	597	620	589	33,756
Not specified	24,078	2,882	2,231	1,163	4,824	16,216	243	37,718	89,355
Totals	2,114,321	1,488,535	450,396	321,263	152,506	98,173	109,078	98,967	4,833,239

38. The degree to which intermingling of the people has taken place is seen in the following:—

Provinces.	Born.			
	In the Province.	In other Provinces.	In other British Possessions.	In Foreign Countries.
British Columbia -	36,701	20,150	21,109	20,213
Manitoba - -	50,648	57,369	28,294	16,195
New Brunswick -	286,926	12,228	16,744	5,365
Nova Scotia - -	415,221	8,669	21,689	4,817
Ontario - -	1,640,131	68,571	320,037	76,582
Quebec - - -	1,387,206	19,298	54,796	27,225
Prince Edward Island -	99,386	3,266	6,703	723

39. *Population of Cities and Towns in Canada of* 5,000 *Inhabitants and upwards*, 1881 *and* 1891.

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per Cent.
Montreal - -	155,237	*216,650	61,413	39·5
Toronto - -	96,196	*181,220	85,024	88·4
Quebec - - -	62,446	63,090	644	1·0
Hamilton - -	35,960	*48,980	13,020	36·2
Ottawa - -	31,307	*44,154	12,847	41·0
St. John - -	41,353	*39,179	—2,174	—5·2
Halifax - - -	36,100	†38,556	2,456	6·8
London - - -	26,266	*31,977	5,711	21·7
Winnipeg - -	7,985	25,642	17,657	221·1
Kingston - -	14,091	19,264	5,173	36·7
Victoria, B.C. - -	5,925	16,841	10,916	184·2
Vancouver, B.C. -	—	13,685	13,685	—
St. Henri - -	6,415	13,415	7,000	109·1
Brantford - -	9,616	12,753	3,137	32·6
Charlottetown - -	11,485	11,374	—111	—0·9
Hull - - -	6,890	11,265	4,375	63·5
Guelph - - -	9,890	10,539	649	6·5
St. Thomas - -	8,367	10,370	2,003	23·9
Windsor - -	6,561	10,322	3,761	57·3
Sherbrooke - -	7,227	10,110	2,883	39·9
Belleville - -	9,516	9,914	398	4·2
Peterboro' - -	6,812	9,717	2,905	42·6
Stratford - -	8,239	9,501	1,262	15·3
Ste. Cunégonde -	4,849	9,293	4,444	91·7
St. Catharines - -	9,631	9,170	—461	—4·7
Chatham, O. - -	7,873	9,052	1,179	15·0
Brockville - -	7,609	8,793	1,184	15·5
Moncton - -	5,032	8,765	3,733	74·2
Woodstock, O. - -	5,373	8,612	3,239	60·3

* The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases where annexations have taken place since 1881 from the population as given by 1881.

† The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment) are not included in these figures.

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per Cent.
Three Rivers - - -	8,670	8,334	—336	—3·8
Galt - - -	5,187	7,535	2,348	45·2
Owen Sound - -	4,426	7,497	3,071	69·4
Berlin - - -	4,054	7,425	3,371	83·1
Lévis - - -	7,597	7,301	—296	—3·9
St. Hyacinthe - -	5,321	7,016	1,695	31·9
Cornwall - -	4,468	6,805	2,337	52·3
Sarnia - - -	3,874	6,693	2,819	72·7
Sorel - - -	5,791	6,669	878	15·2
New Westminster -	1,500	6,641	5,141	342·7
Fredericton - -	6,218	6,502	284	4·5
Yarmouth - -	3,485	6,089	2,604	74·7
Lindsay - -	5,080	6,081	1,001	19·7
Barrie - - -	4,854	5,550	696	14·3
Valleyfield - -	3,906	5,516	1,610	41·2
Truro - - -	3,461	5,102	1,641	47·4
Port Hope - -	5,581	5,042	—539	—9·6

NATURAL RESOURCES.

40. These are lands, forests, fisheries and minerals.

There is a very large area of land throughout Canada available for settlement either for agricultural or for mining purposes, the disposition of which is in the hands of the Dominion Government and of the several Provincial Governments. These lands are known as Crown Lands.

The Hudson's Bay Company, the Canadian Pacific Company and some other railway companies have received large grants of land which are open for settlement.

41. The total area set out for settlement, by the Dominion Government, which has control of the Dominion Lands situated in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the Railway Belt in British Columbia, in each year since 1873, is as under :—

Area set out for Settlement.

Year.	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June 1873 -	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874 - - -	4,237,864	26,487
1875 - - -	665,000	4,156
1876 - -	420,507	2,628
1877 - - -	231,691	1,448
1878 - - -	306,936	1,918
1879 - - -	1,130,482	7,066
1880 - - -	4,472,000	27,950
1881 - - -	8,147,000	50,919

Year.	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
In 1882 - - -	10,186,000	63,662
1883 - - -	27,234,000	170,212
1884 - - -	6,435,000	40,218
1885 - - -	391,680	2,448
1886 - - -	1,379,010	8,620
1887 - - -	643,710	4,023
1888 - - -	1,131,840	7,074
1889 - - -	516,968	3,231
1890 - - -	817,075	5,106
1891 - - -	76,560	476
1892 - - -	1,395,200	8,720
1893 - - -	2,928,640	18,304
1894 - - -	300,240	1,876
1895 - - -	406,240	2,539
Total - -	78,245,935	489,033

At the rate of five persons to a homestead of 160 acres, the surveyed lands would sustain an agricultural population of over 2,400,000 souls.

42. The following are the comparative figures for the past eight years of transactions in Dominion Lands. The pre-emption system was terminated on 1st January 1890.

—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Homesteads - -	Acres. 420,333	Acres. 696,050	Acres. 471,040	Acres. 563,680	Acres. 774,400	Acres. 650,720	Acres. 507,840	Acres. 383,040
Pre-emptions -	70,521	212,651	57,600	—	—	—	—	—
Sales - - -	197,140	177,092	139,030	189,704	62,800	46,873	18,275	32,843

43. The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the various heads, from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1895, have been :—

	$
Homestead fees - - - -	645,810
Pre-emption - - - -	206,741
Sales - - - -	5,838,490
Timber grazing and mineral -	1,656,509
Colonisation - - -	887,922
Miscellaneous - - -	528,236
	9,763,702
Less refunds - -	202,957
	9,560,951

Fuller information can be obtained at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London S.W., England.

CANADA. 1895.

44. The area of forest and woodland in Canada cannot be definitely stated for want of adequate data at present. The following approximate estimate is based upon returns of the Provincial and Dominion Governments, reports of surveyors of the Crown Lands and other departments, the Geological Survey and other trustworthy sources:—

Provinces.	Total Area.	Forest and Woodland.	Woodland.
	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Per Cent.
Ontario - - - -	219,650	102,118	46·49
Quebec - - - -	227,500	116,521	51·22
New Brunswick - - -	28,100	14,766	52·55
Nova Scotia - - - -	20,550	6,464	31·45
Prince Edward Island - -	2,000	797	39·85
Manitoba - - - -	64,066	25,626	40·00
British Columbia - - -	382,300	285,554	74·69
Territories - - - -	2,371,481	696,952	29·39
Total - - -	2,315,647	1,248,798	37·66

It must not be supposed that this area is all forest, much, though wooded, being covered with small trees.

45. *Census.—Forest Products*, 1890.

Timber.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Territories.	Total Canada.
White pine, square - Cub. Ft.	6,884,808	1,665,231	414,727	202,938	1,550	550	19,000	2,440	9,191,244
Red „ „ - „	595,879	317,609	2,805	148,055	2,651	100	336,890	2,410	1,406,399
Oak, square - - - - „	1,765,544	68,863	1,412	26,226	400	32,035	600	—	1,895,080
Tamarack, square or sided „	562,728	2,595,980	266,320	19,600	1,400	189,508	16,333	13,265	3,665,134
Birch and maple „ „	1,133,790	959,304	636,161	670,478	237,713	295	—	4,728	3,642,073
Elm „ „	2,686,725	166,781	430	1,040	1,880	6,334	—	1,232	2,864,422
Black walnut „ „	38,042	7,696	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,738
Other walnut „ „	30,736	71,477	5,040	1,674	—	—	—	—	108,927
Hickory „ „	316,977	49,786	—	9,192	3,500	700	6,300	—	386,455
All other „ „	4,811,878	11,437,966	883,679	2,206,675	238,503	323,110	740,905	763,488	21,506,204
Pine logs - } Census standard, Spruce and other logs - - } 100 ft. B.M.	10,293,171	2,560,298	532,017	402,021	20,144	613	1,194,156	88,138	15,090,528
	11,660,690	10,757,148	4,619,901	4,793,477	469,310	270,384	908,053	59,594	33,538,557
Spars and masts - - No.	40,685	50,498	187,965	22,836	2,318	200	18,638	—	323,140
Staves - - - - M.	29,550	44,628	8,026	9,103	788	2	163	—	92,260
Lathwood - - - Cords.	97,684	172,594	11,471	9,598	1,011	716	313	25	293,412
Tanbark - - - „	110,124	148,851	56,268	12,574	610	1,040	320	23	329,810
Firewood - - - „	5,192,392	3,380,389	616,049	703,809	160,532	274,992	157,006	69,988	10,555,164
Fence Posts - - - No.	6,528,980	10,670,437	1,494,484	2,541,881	2,120,486	1,508,353	2,284,660	1,213,974	28,363,255
Railway ties - - „	4,813,666	2,404,593	1,483,334	317,222	42,130	473,672	940,690	209,600	10,684,907
Telegraph posts - - „	220,818	97,265	12,634	40,777	10	305	22,002	50	393,861
Pulpwood - - - Cords.	114,959	131,191	11,372	3,334	24	—	267	—	261,155
Shingles - - - M.	610,374	175,625	34,359	88,267	19,169	548	10,386	1,008	939,736

CANADA. 1895.

46. The value of forest products consumed in Canada p capita may be estimated approximately. The value of Canad forest products, calculated from the Census returns of 1891, w $80,071,415. For the fiscal year 1890–1 the imports of wo articles amounted to $3,132,516, while for the same period t exports were $27,707,547, leaving for consumption in Cana $55,996,384, or a value of $15·59 per head. With re pect the quantity used, the census returns show an aggregate 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year.

About 30 per cent. of this is exported leaving 1,431,551,15 This is equal to 296·2 cubic feet per head of population.

Value of Forest Products exported.

Articles.	1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valu
From the Forest.						
Bark, for tanning	Cords. 41,872	$ 205,495	Cords. 30,602	$ 148,078	Cords. 41,778	$ 193,
Basswood, butternut and hickory.	M. feet. 782	25,366	M. feet. 804	28,080	M. feet. 2,473	54,
Cedar for shingle bolts	Cords. 7	64	Cords. 355	900	Cords. 8,474	8,
Firewood	181,417	354,429	149,078	287,036	115,566	[222,
Hop, telegraph and other poles	—	114,030	—	71,789	—	39,
Knees and futtocks	Pieces. 22,195	14,056	Pieces. 16,510	11,673	Pieces. 12,180	7,
Lathwood	Cords. 2,590	6,491	Cords. 1,210	2,685	Cords. 600	1,
Logs, elm	M. feet. 33,615	219,065	M. feet. 23,560	152,221	M. feet. 34,141	205,
„ hemlock	6,042	27,496	5,233	19,769	2,260	9,
„ oak	1,347	21,030	795	16,397	199	3,
„ pine	127,084	1,957,005	279,707	2,495,354	212,251	1,860,
„ spruce	21,103	123,254	17,930	107,282	25,095	90,
„ all other	9,422	69,307	13,321	106,229	9,786	63,
Masts and spars	Pieces. 1,805	7,933	Pieces. 4,089	7,138	Pieces. 1,979	3,
Piles and pile timber	—	63,957	—	61,815	—	67,
Posts, cedar, &c.	—	70,485	—	65,717	—	67,
Shingle bolts	Cords. 234	1,722	Cords. 29	249	Cords. 15	
Sleepers and railway ties	Pieces. 1,410,701	214,892	Pieces. 891,254	131,765	Pieces. 881,143	130,
Stave bolts	Cords. 37,507	103,365	Cords. 31,403	86,296	Cords. 24,167	64,
Timber, square, ash	Tons. 4,956	57,471	Tons. 5,857	70,543	Tons. 4,192	47,
„ birch	26,672	211,996	16,808	127,591	14,841	111,
„ elm	14,367	190,362	10,478	140,367	12,239	159,
„ maple	303	3,634	273	3,828	140	3,
„ oak	28,805	508,638	25,338	570,675	17,991	396,
„ pine, red	8,044	78,130	6,849	74,458	3,368	31,
„ „ white	97,656	1,368,971	109,312	1,568,835	70,263	1,037,
„ all other	2,560	32,172	4,938	34,245	2,923	37,
Wood, for pulp	—	386,092	—	393,260	—	468,
Other forest products	—	55,985	—	85,909	—	129,
Total from the forest	—	5,592,893	—	6,870,184	—	5,517,

Articles.	1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
From the Factory.		$		$		$
Ashes	—	120,886	—	109,764	—	123,222
Lumber, battens	—	3,095	—	5,152	—	5,922
„ deals, pine	St. Hun. 70,104	3,114,822	St. Hun. 65,654	2,751,069	St. Hun. 60,518	2,311,915
„ „ spruce, &c.	181,608	4,647,453	219,724	5,567,631	208,068	5,271,898
„ deal ends	12,190	295,478	16,614	484,324	16,670	464,260
„ laths, palings and pickets.	M. 310,354	506,827	M. 357,134	552,171	M. 360,224	492,944
„ planks and boards	M. feet. 854,446	9,640,683	M. feet. 1,134,231	7,947,001	M. feet. 667,723	7,407,584
„ joists	5,596	48,185	2,215	17,052	1,018	7,534
„ scantling	13,360	108,538	20,328	170,386	21,609	177,146
„ staves and headings	—	606,571	—	641,077	—	638,272
„ other lumber	—	799,454	—	415,655	—	632,130
Shingles	M. 371,377	755,813	M. 388,586	754,743	M. 360,935	687,591
Shooks, box	No. 730,603	75,824	No. 787,619	70,399	—	121,487
„ other	—	43,388	—	34,840	—	32,119
Charcoal	—	48,700	—	33,191	—	21,823
Extract hemlock bark	Brls. 6,398	108,885	Brls. 9,254	127,692	Brls. 7,796	115,894
Maple sugar	Lbs. 738,514	50,151	Lbs. 452,411	29,844	Lbs. 142,725	9,040
Wood, barrels, empty	No. 55,140	16,928	No. 24,767	8,127	No. 38,131	9,012
„ household furniture	—	174,621	—	132,650	—	97,005
„ doors, sashes and blinds	—	130,349	—	158,196	—	139,402
„ matches and match-splints.	—	204,410	—	216,035	—	172,153
„ moulding and other house furnishings.	—	22,883	—	35,481	—	26,378
„ pails and other hollow ware.	—	10,901	—	5,614	—	7,026
„ spool wood and spools	—	82,863	—	66,484	—	75,125
„ wood pulp	—	455,893	—	547,217	—	590,874
„ other manufactures	—	182,142	—	178,395	—	172,647
Total from the factory	—	22,255,743	—	21,060,190	—	19,982,766
From the Shipyard.	Tons.		Tons.		No. 31. Tons.	
Ships sold to other countries, No. 42.	31,317	363,916	21,960	243,429	16,567	172,563
Grand total, forest products	—	28,212,552	—	28,173,813	—	25,672,671

CANADA. 1895.

47. Our chief customers for these exports are the United Kingdom and the United States. They took from us as follows in 1893, 1894, and 1895:—

Countries.	The Forest.	The Factory.	The Shipyard.	Total.
1893.	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom -	3,094,593	11,612,166	—	14,606,759
United States -	2,469,436	8,841,393	115,633	11,426,462
Other countries -	28,864	1,802,184	248,283	2,179,331
Total - -	5,592,893	21,255,743	363,916	28,212,552
1894.				
United Kingdom -	2,722,605	9,603,621	6,500	12,332,726
United States -	4,115,832	9,788,354	35,300	13,903,586
Other countries -	31,747	1,668,215	201,629	1,937,491
Total - -	6,870,184	21,060,190	243,429	28,173,813
1895.				
United Kingdom -	1,543,224	8,999,165	6,635	10,549,024
United States -	3,959,305	9,512,895	10,000	13,482,200
Other countries -	14,813	1,470,706	155,928	1,641,447
Total - -	5,517,342	19,982,766	172,563	25,672,671

48. The total amount of hewn wood imported by the United Kingdom in 1895 from all countries was 2,278,548 loads of 50 cubic feet, against 2,338,036 loads in 1894, 2,126,883 loads in 1893 and 2,469,139 loads in 1892. Of this quantity, 142,738 loads were from Canada in 1895, 118,148 loads in 1894, 136,364 loads in 1893 and 194,654 loads in 1892. The total import of sawn-wood by the United Kingdom was as follows: 1895, 5,065,798 loads; 1894, 5,446,265 loads; 1893, 4,761,717 loads; 1892, 5,090,798 loads; of which 1,167,947 loads in 1895, 1,263,668 loads in 1894, 1,119,409 loads in 1893 and 1,211,696 loads in 1892 were from Canada, or 23·0 per cent., 23·2 per cent., 23·5 per cent. and 23·8 per cent. respectively.

49. A marked feature of the export to the United States is the great increase in the number of pine saw-logs they take from us. This may be seen by taking periods of four years:—

Period.	Feet B.M.	Value.	Yearly Average.	Value.
		$		$
1882–85 - -	4,335,000	37,943	1,083,750	9,483
1886–89 -	20,526,000	171,856	5,131,500	42,964
1890–93 - -	269,868,000	2,282,802	67,467,000	570,700
1894 - - -	—	—	277,947,000	2,359,951
1895 - - -	—	—	212,231,000	1,860,725

50. The wood-pulp industry with a rapid growth has attained large proportions. By the census of 1891 the produce of pulp wood was 261,155 cords, but as it was then recorded for the first time there can be no comparison with the previous decades. Pulp mills did not appear in the census of 1871; by that of 1881 the invested capital amounted to $92,000, the wages to $15,720 and the product to $63,300; by the census of 1891 the invested capital had increased to $2,900,907, the wages to $292,099 and the value of the product to $1,057,810.

51. There has been a similar great increase in the exports of wood for pulp. The article did not appear in the customs returns of 1889. In 1890 its export was valued at $80,005, in 1891 at $188,198, in 1892 at $219,548, in 1893 at $386,092, in 1894 at $393,260 and in 1895 at $468,009. The export of wood-pulp also made great strides, amounting in 1890 (its first appearance in the returns) to $168,180, in 1891 to $208,619, in 1892 to $355,303, in 1893 to $455,893, in 1894 to $547,217, and in 1895 to $590,874.

The Government of Canada has issued a report on the forest wealth of Canada, prepared by Mr. George Johnson, Statistician, Department of Agriculture, copies of which may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price 20 cents. The Provincial Government of Ontario has issued a report on the forests of that province.

AGRICULTURE.

52. According to the census of 1891, the area of improved lands in Canada was 28,537,242 acres, of which 19,904,826 acres were under crop. There were 464,462 acres in gardens and orchards and 15,284,788 acres in pasture. The increase in lands under crop in 1891 compared with 1881 was 4,792,542 acres, or over 30 per cent. Relatively to the whole area, the area under crop and pasture was about 10 per cent.

The ranching grounds of the North-West Territories in 1895 covered 904,187 acres.

CROPS.

53. The Census returns of 1891 give the following information for the Dominion:—

	1891.	1881.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	42,144,779	32,350,269
Barley	17,148,198	16,844,868
Oats	82,515,413	70,493,131
Rye	1,328,322	2,097,180
Pease and beans	15,514,836	13,749,662
Buckwheat	4,886,122	4,901,147
Corn	10,675,886	9,025,142
Potatoes	52,653,704	55,268,227
Turnips and other roots	49,555,902	48,251,414
Grass and clover	340,650	324,317

	1891.	1881.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Fruits, grapes, &c.	68,864,181	45,957,458
Tobacco	4,277,936	2,527,962
Hops	1,126,230	905,207
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax seed	137,015	108,694

Only two of the provinces make an annual statement of their crops.

The following is a statement of the province of Ontario:—

	1895.	1894.	1882–95.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fall wheat	14,155,282	16,512,106	17,806,963
Yield per acre	19·0	21·2	20·1
Spring wheat	3,472,543	3,367,854	7,724,774
Yield per acre	15·5	14·6	15·2
Barley	12,090,507	10,980,404	17,046,059
Yield per acre	25·3	22·6	25·5
Oats	84,697,566	70,172,516	61,594,192
Yield per acre	35·7	30·0	34·3
Rye	1,900,117	1,386,606	1,589,008
Yield per acre	15·8	15·4	16·0
Peas	15,568,103	14,022,888	14,095,782
Yield per acre	19·5	17·9	20·2
Buckwheat	2,791,749	2,534,335	1,740,483
Yield per acre	20·6	17·4	19·8
Beans	1,494,179	827,514	586,847
Yield per acre	20·5	14·0	17·3
Potatoes	29,390,884	17,163,130	18,582,991
Yield per acre	159·2	102·6	118·5
Mangel-Wurzels	15,961,502	11,532,127	9,414,830
Yield per acre	464	417	438
Carrots	4,581,373	3,716,140	3,692,128
Yield per acre	352	332	350
Turnips	63,496,702	61,694,487	48,251,499
Yield per acre	418	418	418
Corn for husking	24,819,899	16,275,352	16,599,428
Yield per acre	81·9	60·9	68·5
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Corn for silo and fodder	1,775,654	1,049,765	1,205,963
Yield per acre	11·84	9·43	10·75
Hay and clover	1,849,914	3,575,200	3,271,488
Yield per acre	·73	1·39	1·38

The following is the statement for the province of Manitoba:—

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895.

Crops.	1892.	1893.	Average yield per Acre, 1893.	1894.	Average yield.	1895.	Average yield.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	14,453,835	15,615,923	15·6	17,172,883	17·0	31,775,038	27·8
Oats	11,654,090	9,823,935	25·3	11,907,854	28·8	22,555,733	46·7
Barley	2,831,676	2,547,653	22·1	2,981,716	24·2	5,645,036	36·7
Potatoes	2,000,600	1,649,384	133·0	2,035,336	153·0	4,042,562	243·5

The wheat crop of Canada for 1895, partly estimated, is as follows :—

	Bushels of 60 lbs.
Ontario - - - -	17,627,825
Quebec - - - -	1,568,289
Manitoba - - - -	31,775,038
Territories (east) - - -	5,000,000
New Brunswick - - -	210,000
Prince Edward Island - -	113,373
Nova Scotia - - -	165,806
British Columbia - - -	383,300
Total - -	56,848,631

The total exports and imports of wheat and wheat flour since 1876, by three year periods (average) :—

—	Imports.	Exports.
	Bush.	Bush.
1876–7–8 - -	7,427,027	9,064,943
1879–80–81 - -	7,650,858	13,082,634
1882–3–4 - -	5,611,425	8,927,698
1885–6–7 - -	4,609,582	8,598,246
1888–9–90 - -	4,103,107	4,921,110
1891–2–3 - -	4,186,620	12,117,408
1894 - - -	5,185,240	16,341,489
1895 - - -	4,517,995	13,409,638

FARM STOCK.

54. The Census return for 1891 gives the following information :—

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE in CANADA, 1881 and 1891.

Horses.

Provinces.	Over 3 Years.		Under 3 Years.		Total Horses.		Increase.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario - - -	473,906	551,290	116,392	220,548	590,298	771,838	181,540
Quebec - - -	225,006	259,997	48,846	84,293	273,852	344,290	70,438
Nova Scotia - -	46,044	52,210	11,123	12,837	57,167	65,047	7,880
New Brunswick -	43,957	46,115	9,018	13,658	52,975	59,773	6,798
Manitoba - - -	14,504	61,926	2,235	24,809	16,739	86,735	69,996
British Columbia -	20,172	32,105	5,950	12,416	26,122	44,521	18,399
Prince Edward Island	25,182	25,674	6,153	11.718	31,335	37,392	6,057
The Territories - -	9,084	39,267	1,786	21,709	10,870	60,976	50,106
Canada - -	857,855	1,068,584	201,503	401,988	1,059,358	1,470,572	411,214

Cattle.

Provinces.	Working Oxen.		Milch Cows.		Total Horned Cattle.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario - -	23,363	12,424	782,243	876,167	1,702,167	1,940,673	+ 238,506
Quebec - -	49,237	45,676	490,977	549,544	949,333	969,312	+ 19,979
Nova Scotia - -	33,275	28,424	137,639	141,684	325,603	324,772	− 831
New Brunswick -	8,812	7,510	103,965	106,649	212,560	204,692	− 7,868
Manitoba - -	12,269	10,199	20,355	82,712	60,281	230,696	+ 170,415
British Columbia -	2,319	2,631	10,878	17,504	80,451	126,919	+ 46,468
Prince Edward Island	84	116	45,895	45,849	90,722	91,695	+ 973
The Territories -	3,334	7,583	3,848	37,003	12,872	231,827	+ 218,955
Canada -	132,593	123,563	1,595,800	1,857,112	3,433,989	4,120,586	+ 686,597

Sheep and Swine.

Provinces.	Sheep.		Increase or Decrease.	Swine.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
Ontario - - - -	1,359,178	1,021,769	−337,409	700,922	1,121,396	+420,474
Quebec - - - -	889,333	730,286	−159,547	329,199	369,608	+ 40,409
Nova Scotia - - -	377,801	331,492	− 46,309	47,256	48,048	+ 792
New Brunswick - -	221,163	182,941	− 38,222	53,087	50,945	− 2,142
Manitoba - - -	6,073	35,838	+ 29,765	17,358	54,177	+ 36,819
British Columbia - -	27,788	49,163	+ 21,375	16,841	30,764	+ 13,923
Prince Edward Island -	166,496	147,372	− 19,124	40,181	42,629	+ 2,448
The Territories - - -	346	64,920	+ 64,574	2,775	16,283	+ 13,508
Canada - - -	3,048,678	2,563,781	−484,897	1,207,619	1,733,850	+526,231

55. The returns from the province of Ontario for 1895 give the following as the number of farm stock:—

Farm Stock.	Number.
Horses - - -	647,696
Cattle - - -	2,150,103
Sheep - -	2,022,735
Hogs - -	1,299,072

The yearly average exports of farm stock during 22 years 1874–95, with the exports of 1895, are as under :—

	Number.	Value.
		$
Horses, average 22 years - - -	13,800	1,522,000
„ 1895 - - - - -	14,744	1,312,676
Cattle, average 22 years - - -	76,653	4,575,107
„ 1895 - - - - -	93,802	7,120,823
Sheep, average 22 years - - -	309,000	1,144,000
„ 1895 - - - - -	291,751	1,624,587

56. *Provisions exported from Canada.*

Produce of Canada by three year periods (average) :—

	Quantities.	Value.	Cost per 1,000 lbs.
	lbs.	$	$
1867–8 - - -	74,812,230	8,639,220	11.62.5
1879–81 - -	84,805,170	8,611,680	10.15.4
1882–4 - - -	98,690,013	11,526,355	11.68.0
1885–7 - - -	113,472,658	11,183,816	9.85.6
1888–90 - -	121,727,727	12,400,718	10.18.7
1891–3 - - -	156,948,655	15,538,557	9.90.0
1894 - - -	209,638,105	21,292,783	11.57.0
1895 - - -	212,047,499	20,547,850	9.69.0

These provisions were exported to the United Kingdom in increasing proportion :—

	Per cent.
1876–8 - - - - -	81·86
1879–81 - - - - -	89·53
1882–4 - - - - -	78·24
1885–7 - - - - -	80·62
1888–90 - - - - -	81·10
1891–3 - - - - -	94·07
1894 - - - - -	97·63
1895 - - - - -	97·30

57. The following table from the Canadian returns gives the total imports for home consumption, and imports from Great

CANADA. 1895.

Britain and the United States into Canada, of agricultural produce in the year ended 30th June 1895 :—

Articles.	Imports entered for Home Consumption.					
	Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
*Horses	No. 1,486	$ 46,304	No. 1	$ 75	No. 1,484	$ 46,221
*Cattle	2,420	35,646	1	100	2,419	35,546
*Sheep	42,724	59,990	—	—	42,724	59,990
*Swine	—	1,488	—	8	—	1,463
Other animals, n.e.s.	—	21,463	—	863	—	19,714
Mutton	Lbs. 57,845	3,097	Lbs. —	—	Lbs. 41,793	2,521
Pork	3,206,959	209,053	—	—	3,206,759	209,045
†Bacon and Hams	826,882	85,871	2,111	348	821,670	85,266
Beef	2,011,866	86,003	17,416	1,270	1,989,638	84,522
Meats, all other	1,476,274	151,828	28,135	3,608	1,285,054	133,036
Lard	190,921	14,756	3,119	514	184,131	14,192
Tallow	665,055	34,751	123,888	6,849	539,397	27,839
Hides	—	1,950,530	—	89,726	—	1,771,641
Wool	7,750,050	1,129,389	1,169,943	217,803	4,602,301	650,084
Butter	274,666	44,592	2,387	477	231,988	37,657
Cheese	147,224	22,813	19,080	3,633	106,735	14,829
Poultry	—	8,543	—	119	—	7,791
Eggs	Doz. 109,413	14,925	Doz. 3	12	Doz. 95,666	14,089
Wheat	Bush. 499,720	326,412	Bush —	—	Bush. 499,712	326,388
Barley	10,539	3,475	449	390	10,090	3,085
Oats	220,059	69,152	453	354	219,606	68,798
Pease	10,547	11,435	1,814	2,444	8,657	8,877
Beans	7,334	12,464	135	290	6,492	11,809
Rye	1,170	561	—	—	1,170	561
Corn	1,485,980	751,233	—	—	1,485,980	751,233
Cornmeal	Brls. 25,780	63,320	Brls. 3	19	Brls. 25,777	63,301
Oatmeal	Lbs. 103,372	2,977	Lbs. 50,720	1,358	Lbs. 52,652	1,619
Flour, wheat	Brls. 47,883	119,370	Brls. 7	36	Brls. 47,874	119,324
Bran, mill feed, &c.	—	90,280	—	—	—	90,280
Potatoes	Bush. 97,269	42,869	Bush. —	—	Bush. 97,234	42,788
Hay	Tons. 1,796	13,170	Tons. —	—	Tons. 1,796	13,170
Hops	Lbs. 872,314	138,886	Lbs. 128,185	23,859	Lbs. 500,648	71,758
Seed, flax	Bush. 44,513	87,400	Bush. 310	1,549	Bush. 44,035	83,251
Seeds, other	—	524,237	—	38,683	—	452,858
Hemp, undressed	Cwt. 173,469	622,396	Cwt. 29,352	123,469	Cwt. 143,637	497,534
Trees and plants, all kinds	—	137,278	—	5,544	—	113,004

* Animals for improvement of stock not included.

† Including shoulders and sides.

Articles.	Imports entered for Home Consumption.					
	Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tobacco, raw	Lbs. 12,199,400	$ 1,362,985	Lbs. 21,031	$ 5,578	Lbs. 12,083,505	$ 1,324,149
Fruits:—						
Apples, dried	49,605	3,630	56	8	48,755	3,604
„ green or ripe	Brls. 17,221	46,554	Brls. —	—	Brls. 17,011	45,277
Currants	Lbs. 1,189	59	Lbs. —	—	Lbs. 1,189	59
Cherries	122,179	9,767	—	—	122,179	9,767
Grapes	977,754	56,118	406,757	29,711	565,957	25,067
Peaches	1,160,955	38,092	—	—	1,160,955	38,092
Plums	Bush. 25,417	22,688	Bush. —	—	Bush. 25,417	22,688
Cranberries	3,877	9,979	20	50	3,855	9,927
Berries, all kinds	Lbs. 645,168	48,950	Lbs. —	—	Lbs. 645,168	48,950
All other articles	—	784,174	—	64,802	—	639,365
Total 1895	—	9,270,053	—	623,352	—	8,046,619
Total 1894	—	9,439,028	—	802,260	—	7,982,818

58. The following table from the Canadian Trade and Navigation Reports gives a statement of exports from Canada in the year ended 30th June 1895, of agricultural produce, showing total exports and exports to Great Britain and the United States:—

Articles.	Exports, the Produce of Canada.					
	Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses	No. 14,744	$ 1,312,676	No. 7,430	$ 747,767	No. 6,664	$ 510,765
Cattle	93,802	7,120,823	85,863	6,797,615	882	19,216
Sheep	291,754	1,624,587	137,889	1,253,399	146,783	346,746
Swine	805	7,562	128	1,280	367	4,696
Other animals and poultry	—	45,848	—	5,021	—	36,574
Mutton	Lbs. 112,316	5,773	Lbs. —	—	Lbs. 65,604	3,526
Pork	519,736	32,436	211,436	11,944	25,358	1,763
Bacon	37,526,058	3,546,107	37,505,934	3,544,015	6,934	718
Hams	2,607,968	260,602	2,547,852	254,326	10,927	1,069
Beef	5,673,592	438,053	5,324,793	413,449	151,260	6,066
Meats, canned	3,470,446	319,702	3,417,401	314,841	48,333	4,421
Lard	1,276,586	104,130	1,272,701	103,833	—	—
Tallow	24,017	907	—	—	19,978	640
Hides, horns, and pelts	—	961,267	—	12,624	—	945,699

CANADA. 1895.

Articles.	Exports, the Produce of Canada.					
	Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	$	Lbs.	$	Lbs.	$
Wool	5,463,161	1,049,459	10,205	2,091	5,449,955	1,046,726
Butter	3,650,258	697,476	2,751,848	536,797	27,757	5,365
Cheese	146,004,650	14,253,002	145,726,022	14,220,505	32,292	5,058
Poultry and game dressed and undressed	—	20,091	—	1,824	—	11,167
	Doz.		Doz.		Doz.	
Eggs	6,500,817	807,990	4,184,271	524,577	2,256,518	275,827
	Bush.		Bush.		Bush.	
Wheat	8,825,689	5,359,109	8,786,798	5,339,085	20,190	10,258
Barley	1,708,370	720,718	30,365	11,961	1,674,193	706,586
Oats	926,975	320,458	257,253	71,623	175,043	51,099
Peas	2,259,124	1,730,659	1,688,657	1,184,883	329,633	357,937
Beans	350,934	425,283	—	—	349,189	422,521
Buckwheat	379,794	174,056	33,330	14,195	127,714	53,933
Rye	62,942	33,003	49,548	27,510	13,394	5,493
Corn	120	112	—	—	72	79
	Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
Cornmeal	976	3,092	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	80,263	276,310	77,149	265,320	26	97
Flour	222,975	839,112	104,501	420,983	2,818	10,706
	Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.	
Bran	119,137	87,259	84,357	66,461	24,859	12,575
Flax	16,692	151,567	5,867	52,041	10,825	99,526
	Bush.		Bush.		Bush.	
„ seed	65,152	71,308	22,891	28,245	42,261	43,063
Potatoes	1,379,042	527,379	628	556	773,707	238,977
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Hay	199,072	1,539,691	54,933	492,683	137,514	979,914
	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Hops	239,225	28,176	91,191	13,829	111,120	8,884
	Bush.		Bush.		Bush.	
Seeds, clover and grass	164,670	823,059	114,430	625,996	35,202	115,463
	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Apples, dried	4,176,950	250,320	568,347	40,576	1,063,962	63,212
	Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
„ green and ripe	853,268	1,821,463	751,232	1,659,441	86,841	134,702
Berries, all kinds	—	107,817	—	219	—	107,330
Fruits, canned or preserved	—	109,122	—	51,353	—	55,191
Fruits, all other	—	40,602	—	11,533	—	18,203
All other articles	—	483,178	—	153,089	—	289,455
Total 1895	—	48,531,344	—	39,282,481	—	7,011,256
Total 1894	—	47,802,859	—	40,181,644	—	4,599,211

FISHERIES.

59. The fishing industry in Canada in 1894 employed 70,719 men, using vessels, boats, nets and other gear valued at $9,439,116.

The following table gives the average in three-year periods of men employed:—

	Men in Vessels.	Men in Boats.	Total Fishermen.
1879–81 - - -	8,645	51,725	60,370
1882–4 - - -	9,487	52,299	61,786
1885–7 - - -	9,126	53,867	62,993
1888–90 - - -	9,307	54,497	63,714
1891–3 - - -	8,632	57,037	65,669
1894 - - - -	9,525	61,194	70,719

Under Act passed in 1882 to encourage sea-fishing and the building of fishing vessels, provision was made for the distribution of $150,000 annually among the fishermen. By Act of 1881 the amount was increased to $160,000.

60. The development of the fisheries is seen in the following statement, showing, by provinces, the value of the vessels, boats, nets, weirs, lobster traps, smoke and fish houses, piers and wharves, sailing and steam smacks:—

Provinces.	1883.	1884.	Increase.
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia - - -	2,490,965	3,361,972	871,007
New Brunswick - -	730,343	1,680,912	950,569
Prince Edward Island - -	126,314	468,736	342,422
Quebec - - -	733,571	904,811	171,240
Ontario - - -	271,089	839,022	567,933
British Columbia - -	768,245	1,984,943	1,216,698
Manitoba - - - -	—	198,720	198,720
Totals - -	5,120,527	9,439,116	4,318,589

The value of the yield of the fisheries by three-year periods (yearly average) is given below:—

	$
1869–71 - - - -	6,175,705
1872–4 - - - -	10,669,000
1875–7 - - - -	11,175,977
1878–80 - - - -	13,748,304
1881–3 - - - -	16,533,149
1884–6 - - - -	17,722,888

	$
1887–9 - - - -	17,819,956
1890–2 - - - -	18,544,717
1893 - - - -	20,686,661
1894 - - - -	20,719,573
1895 - - - -	20,183,841

61. Statement of the value of exports of fisheries of Canada :—

Yearly average by three-year periods.

	$
1868–70 - - - -	3,402,923
1871–3 - - - -	4,386,589
1874–6 - - - -	5,391,295
1877–9 - - - -	6,552,403
1880–2 - - - -	7,043,150
1883–5 - - - -	8,453,591
1886–8 - - - -	7,170,793
1889–91 - - - -	8,129,838
1892–4 - - - -	9,840,380
1895 - - - -	10,692,247

From the several fish-hatcheries of the Dominion there were distributed 125,840,000 fry in 1895.

62. The following particulars are given respecting the Canadian Pacific sealing industry :—

——	1895.	1894.
Total catch - - - -	78,614	95,048
Distributed thus :—		
British Columbia Coast - -	9,853	11,703
Japanese Coast - - -	18,687	49,483
Copper Island Coast - -	6,281	7,437
Behring Sea - - -	35,918	26,425
Fleet :—		
Number of Vessels - -	64	59
„ Boats - - -	210	266
„ Canoes - -	421	259
Crews :—		
White - - - -	705	888
Indians - - - -	854	518

MINERALS.

63. *Mineral Production of Canada.*

Products.	1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arsenic	Tons. 7	$ 420	Tons. —	$ —
Asbestos	7,630	420,825	8,756	368,175
Baryta	—	—		168
*Bricks	—	*1,800,000	—	*1,800,000
*Building stone	—	*1,200,000	—	*1,200,000
Cement	Brls. 107,327	140,659	Brls. 134,644	181,162
Chromite	Tons. —	—	Tons. 3,177	41,301
Coal	3,853,235	8,447,329	3,512,504	7,774,178
Coke	57,768	147,961	53,356	143,047
Copper	Lbs. 8,481,685	805,760	Lbs. 8,789,162	949,229
Fire-clay	Tons. 252	515	Tons. 1,329	3,492
Flag-stones	Sq. ft. 152,700	5,298	Sq. ft. 80,005	60,867
Gold	Oz. 52,992	954,451	Oz. —	1,910,921
Granite	Tons. 16,392	109,936	Tons. 19,188	90,199
Graphite	—	—	220	6,150
Grindstones	3,757	32,717	3,919	31,532
Gypsum	223,631	202,031	226,178	202,608
Iron ore	†109,991	226,611	102,797	238,070
„ chromic	2,215	36,946	—	—
Lead (fine, contained in ore)	Lbs. 5,792,700	188,262	Lbs. 23,075,892	749,966
Lithographic stones	Tons. 180	30,000	Tons. —	—
*Lime	—	*900,000	—	*900,000
Limestone for flux	35,100	34,347	34,579	32,916
Manganese	74	4,180	125	8,464
Marble	—	—	200	2,000
Mercury	—	—	—	2,343
Mica	—	*50,000	—	65,000
Mineral water	Galls. 511,460	95,040	Galls. 707,382	111,048
Moulding sand	Tons. 3,074	6,148	Tons. 6,765	13,530
Natural gas	—	313,754	—	423,032
Nickel	Lbs. 4,907,480	2,061,120	Lbs. —	1,360,984
Ochres	Tons. 1,155	11,120	Tons. 1,339	14,600
Petroleum (brls. of 35 imp. gallons.)	Brls. 829,104	835,322	Brls. 802,573	1,201,184
Phosphate	Tons. 7,290	43,940	Tons. 1,822	9,565
Platinum	—	1,000	—	—

* Estimated.
† Of the reported quantity of iron ore in 1894, 109,991 tons were converted into pig-iron producing 55,947 tons, valued at the furnaces at $646,447.

CANADA. 1895.

Products.	1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$
*Potters' ware	—	113,874	—	125,600
Precious stones	—	1,500	—	1,650
	Tons.		Tons.	
Pyrites	40,527	121,581	34,198	102,594
Roofing cement	565	1,978	—	3,153
Salt	57,199	170,687	60,018	180,417
Sands and gravel (exports)	324,656	86,940	277,162	118,359
Sewer pipes	—	250,325	—	257,045
	Oz.		Oz.	
Silver	649,586	409,239	1,775,683	1,158,633
	Tons.		Tons.	
Slate	—	75,550	—	58,900
Soap stone	916	1,640	475	2,138
Terra cotta	—	65,600	—	195,123
*Tiles	—	*200,000	—	200 000
	Brls.		Brls.	
Whiting	500	750	—	—
Estimated value of mineral products not returned.	—	294,744	—	254,657
Total	—	20,900,000	—	22,500,000

* Estimated.

64. EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).

—	1894.	1895.
	$	$
Asbestos	339,756	493,075
Coal	3,321,565	3,578,195
Copper	88,352	222,657
Gold	318,258	612,729
Gypsum	160,082	156,897
Iron Ore	9,026	43,088
Iron and Steel	295,924	308,711
Mica	26,553	47,469
Nickel	808,799	559,568
Phosphates	40,400	33,810
Silver	423,707	651,737
Stone and Marble	46,884	60,405
Other Articles	441,456	663,244
Totals	6,320,761	4,471,585

These exports were distributed:—1894: to United States, 83 per cent.; Great Britain, 5·6 per cent.; British Possessions, 6·2 per cent. 1895: United States, 87 per cent.; Great Britain, 7 per cent.; British Possessions, 4 per cent. All other countries, in 1894, took 5·2 per cent.; and in 1895, 2 per cent.

COAL.

65. The coal area of Canada is estimated at 97,200 square miles, not including areas known but as yet undeveloped in the far North.

The following table gives the production, consumption, and export of coal for the year 1895 :—

	Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Production :—	
Nova Scotia	2,339,614
British Columbia	1,052,412
Manitoba	—
North West Territories	120,318
New Brunswick	—
Total Production	3,512,344
Exported, calendar year	1,011,235
Balance for Home consumption	2,501,109
Imported :—	
Bituminous	1,475,308
Anthracite	1,599,749
Coal dust, n.e.s.	181,171
Coke	45,040
	3,301,268
Re-exported	96,682
Balance for Home consumption	3,204,586
Total required for Home consumption	5,705,695

IRON.

66. The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range both geographically and geologically.

Magnetic ores, hematite iron ores, and chromic iron occur in abundance.

The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada :—

Average three-year Periods.

	Tons.	Value.
		$
1868–70	22,997	49,916
1871–3	33,397	45,103
1874–6	30,336	68,119
1877–9	5,579	11,929
1880–2	46,345	108,929
1883–5	41,539	112,466
1886–8	14,824	44,976
1889–91	17,737	41,412
1892–4	5,792	24,025
1895	*4,729	43,088

* Includes 2,414 tons of chromic iron valued at $27,345.

CANADA. 1895.

67. The following table gives the production of pig-iron in Canada, the import of pig-iron, kentledge, and cast scrap-iron, the total consumption and the per cent. of home produce to total consumption:—

Year ended June 30th.	Production.	Imports.	Total Consumption.	Per-centage of Home produce.
	Tons. 2,000 lbs.	Tons. 2,000 lbs.	Tons. 2,000 lbs.	
1884 - -	29,593	52,184	81,777	36·2
1885 - -	25,770	43,398	69,168	37·2
1886 - -	26,180	45,648	71,828	36·4
1887 - -	39,717	50,214	89,931	44·2
1888 - -	22,209	48,973	71,182	31·2
1889 - -	24,823	72,115	96,938	25·6
1890 - -	25,697	37,613	113,310	22·7
1891 - -	20,153	81,317	101,470	19·8
1892 - -	30,294	68,918	99,212	30·5
1893 - -	46,948	63,522	110,470	42·5
1894 - -	62,522	45,790	108,312	57·7
1895 - -	31,692	35,060	66,752	47·5
1896 - -	—	—	—	—

68. The following table shows the iron and steel imports into Canada:—

	1894.	1895.
From British Empire:—	$	$
Dutiable - - - -	3,528,164	2,132,300
Free - - - - -	2,005,945	1,177,866
Total - - - -	5,534,109	3,310,166
Duty paid - - - -	895,717	439,810
Per-centage of duty on total - -	16·4	13·3
Proportion of dutiable - -	63·7	64·4
„ free - -	36·3	35·6
From all other Countries:—		
Dutiable - - - -	5,248,369	5,273,623
Free - - - - -	528,293	665,960
Total - - - -	5,776,662	5,939,283
Duty paid - - - -	1,560,969	1,507,864
Per-centage of duty on total - -	29·7	28·6
Proportion of dutiable - - -	90·8	88·8
„ free - -	9·2	11·2

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

	Yearly Average.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$
Total imports, Home consumption, 1882-86	75,251,232	15,050,246	11,493,120	9,522,327
" " " 1889-93	70,972,717	14,194,543	—	—
Imports from Great Britain - 1882-86	44,125,291	8,825,058	5,514,340	3,340,838
" " 1889-93	39,718,373	7,943,274	—	—
" United States - 1882-86	29,683,187	5,936,637	5,295,415	5,680,539
" " - 1889-93	23,162,406	5,632,481	—	—
" other Countries - 1882-86	1,442,754	288,551	683,365	500,950
" " 1889-93	3,091,938	618,387	—	—
	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
Proportion from Great Britain - 1882-86	58·6	—	48·0	35·1
" " - 1889-93	56·0	—	—	—
" United States - 1882-86	39·4	—	46·1	59·6
" " - 1889-93	39·6	—	—	—
" other Countries - 1882-86	2·0	—	5·9	5·3
" " - 1889-93	4·4	—	—	—

Imports from Countries other than Great Britain and United States.

	1886.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$
Interchangeable mechanism - -	15,109	24,559	33,892	27,158
Hardware, cutlery, and edged tools -	149,734	205,690	252,887	162,105
Machinery - - - -	5,452	64,557	24,909	85,260
Castings and forgings - - -	2,504	413	327	555
Rails and railway supplies - -	45,388	54,549	82,464	21,460
Other forms of iron and steel - -	131,563	275,229	288,279	203,637
Pig-iron - - - -	2,067	359	607	774
Total - -	351,817	625,356	683,365	500,949

GOLD.

69. Gold is found in the provinces of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, and in the North West Territories.

In New Brunswick the amount of the metal obtained is insignificant, but rocks very nearly resembling those of the auriferous belts of Nova Scotia, and believed to be of the same age, are largely developed.

In Quebec, though the evidence in the different reports of the Geological Survey is largely confirmatory of evidence presented through various sources, to the effect that there exists a very large extent of territory containing rich deposits of gold, not

more than three or four companies working in a very small way are engaged in prosecuting gold mining.

In Nova Scotia the gold-bearing quartz lodes occur in the Cambrian or Cambro-Silurian measures and belong chiefly to the class of "bedded" lodes from which by far the greater bulk of the gold produced has come.

The area of the gold measures in Nova Scotia has been variously estimated from five thousand to seven thousand square miles.

In British Columbia the year 1895 showed a marked increase in the practical development of the mining industry.

In Ontario there has also been a marked increase in development.

70. The value of the gold production in the two principal gold-producing provinces is as under:—

Year.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	$	$	$
1862 - -	4,246,266	141,871	4,660,585
1863 - -		272,448	
1864 - -	3,735,850	390,349	4,126,199
1865 - -	3,491,205	496,357	3,987,562
1866 - -	2,662,106	491,491	3,153,597
1867 - -	2,480,868	532,563	3,013,431
1868 - -	2,372,972	400,555	2,773,527
1869 - -	1,774,978	348,427	2,123,405
1870 - -	1,336,956	387,392	1,724,348
1871 - -	1,799,440	374,972	2,174,412
1872 - -	1,610,972	255,349	1,866,321
1873 - -	1,305,749	231,122	1,536,871
1874 - -	1,844,618	178,244	2,022,862
1875 - -	2,474,904	218,629	2,693,533
1876 - -	1,786,648	233,585	2,020,233
1877 - -	1,608,182	329,205	1,937,387
1878 - -	1,275,204	245,253	1,520,457
1879 - -	1,290,058	268,328	1,558,386
1880 - -	1,013,827	257,823	1,271,650
1881 - -	1,046,737	209,755	1,256,492
1882 - -	954,085	275,090	1,229,175
1883 - -	794,252	301,207	1,095,459
1884 - -	736,165	313,554	1,049,719
1885 - -	713,738	432,971	1,146,709
1886 - -	903,651	455,564	1,359,215
1887 - -	694,559	413,631	1,108,190
1888 - -	616,731	436,939	1,053,670
1889 - -	588,923	510,029	1,098,952
1890 - -	494,436	474,990	969,426
1891 - -	429,811	456,125	885,936
1892 - -	399,525	411,060	810,585
1893 - -	379,535	*273,585	653,120
1894 - -	456,066	358,839	814,905
1895 - -	636,545	431,184	1,067,729
Total -	47,955,562	11,808,486	59,764,048

* Nine months only.

NOTE—1 oz. of gold estimated at $19.50 per oz.

COPPER.

71. Copper occurs in Canada in the form of native or metallic copper and the sulphuretted ores.

The largest deposits are found in the neighbourhood of Sudbury in Ontario. In the same neighbourhood are the most valuable nickel mines in the world.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN CANADA.

Three-year Periods (Average).

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	$
1886–8 - -	4,144,322	454,629
1889–91 - -	7,250,781	982,745
1892–4 - -	7,877,912	841,071
1895 - -	8,789,162	949,229

The exports of copper (fine) in 1895 amounted to 1,722 tons, valued at $222,657.

72. NICKEL PRODUCED IN CANADA.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	$
1890–1, Two years (average)	3,031,184	1,854,004
1892–4, Three „ „ -	3,771,376	1,845,809
1895 - - - -	—	1,360,984

73. Petroleum is found in different parts of Canada, but the petroleum field of the county of Lambton in Western Ontario is the only considerable source of supply yet developed in the Dominion.

CANADA. 1895.

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

Product.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Imp. gall.	$	Imp. gall.	$
Petroleum - - -	34,055,000	—	34,912,360	—
Illuminating oil - -	13,322,320	1,372,209	14,349,472	1,337,040
Lubricating „ - -	4,239,847	277,500	3,817,181	242,688
Other oils - - -	11,220,705	323,156	10,632,141	343,416
	lbs.		lbs.	
Paraffin wax - -	2,250,000	143,325	2,754,300	152,467
Fuel product - -	—	72,500	—	71,326

Canadian Petroleum and Naphtha inspected and corresponding Quantities of Crude Oil.

Year.	Refined Oils.	Crude. Equivalent calculated.
	Imp. gall.	Imp. gall.
1882 - -	5,910,787	13,134,993
1883 - -	6,970,550	15,490,111
1884 - -	7,656,011	19,140,027
1885 - -	7,661,617	19,154,042
1886 - -	8,149,472	21,445,979
1887 - -	8,243,962	21,694,637
1888 - -	9,545,895	25,120,776
1889 - -	9,462,834	24,902,195
1890 - -	10,121,210	26,634,763
1891 - -	10,270,827	27,028,492
1892 - -	10,238,426	26,943,227
1893 - -	10,683,806	28,115,278
1894 - -	10,825,350	28,487,763
1895 - - -	10,928,894	28,760,247

SALT.

74. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured in Ontario, the salt beds of Western Ontario covering an area of about 2,000 square miles. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in drilling for salt, bored through 40 feet of rock salt; then encountered rock 23 to 30 feet thick, then a second layer of salt 23 feet thick, then rock 5 feet thick, then 38 feet of salt.

Production.

Year.	Tons.	Value.
		$
1886 - - -	62,359	227,197
1887 - - -	60,173	166,394
1888 - - -	59,070	185,460
1889 - - -	32,832	128,547
1890 - - -	43,754	198,897
1891 - - -	45,021	161,041
1892 - - -	45,486	162,041
1893 - - -	62,324	195,926
1894 - - -	57,199	170,687
1895 - - -	60,018	180,417

The imports of salt, free and dutiable, in the three years 1893–5, average 105,950 tons valued at $368,510.

SILVER.

75. The production of silver in the Dominion has increased in recent years. During the five years 1887–91 the amount produced averaged 388,647 ounces yearly. In 1894 it was 847,697 ounces, and in 1895, 1,775,683 ounces.

The Federal Parliament in 1895 passed an Act to encourage silver-lead smelting, and the smelting of other ores of gold and silver, to continue in effect till the 1st July 1900.

APATITE.

76. The occurrence of workable areas of apatite is known to cover a very extensive area in the Laurentian system of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but those which have been worked to date are confined to the county of Labelle in Quebec, and to the counties of Lanark, Leeds, Frontenac, and Renfrew in Ontario.

During 1878–95, 297,342 tons, valued at over $5,000,000, have been exported.

The quantity exported in 1895 was 4,189 tons, or about one-fourth of the average of the previous eighteen years.

The decrease is due to Algerian and Tunisian phosphates having secured the market. The Canadian apatite is a most eligible material for the manufacture of a concentrated superphosphate.

ASBESTOS.

77. The mineral produced in Canada at the present time belongs to the Chrysolite variety. It occurs in veins in certain portions of the great belt of serpentine rocks of the Eastern townships of the province of Quebec.

CANADA. 1895.

The production by three-year periods, yearly average, has been:—

1886–8	4,160 tons.
1889–91	8,417 „
1892–4	6,715 „
1895	8,756 „

GYPSUM.

78. Gypsum is worked at present only in Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

The average yearly production by three-year periods has been:—

1886–8	165,298 tons.
1889–91	214,462 „
1892–4	214,256 „
1895	226,178 „

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

79. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the imperial yard, imperial pound avoirdupois, imperial gallon (of 277·27384 cubic inches), and the imperial bushel. The hundredweight is by law declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds, avoirdupois.

In contracts for sale and delivery the bushel is determined by weight unless a bushel measure is specially agreed upon.

The weight equivalent to a bushel is as follows:—

Wheat, pease, beans, potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, onions, and clover seed, 60 pounds; Indian corn and rye, 56 pounds; barley, timothy, and buckwheat, 48 pounds; malt, 36 pounds; oats, 34 pounds; flax seed, 50 pounds; hemp, 44 pounds; castor beans, 40 pounds; bituminous coal, 70 pounds; and blue grass seed, 14 pounds.

80. *Imports and Exports, and Total Trade of Canada*, 1868 *to* 1895.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Imports. Home Consumption.	Exports. Domestic.	Total Imports and Exports.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	71,985,306	45,504,899	131,027,532
1869	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	67,402,170	52,400,772	130,889,946
1870	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	71,237,603	69,043,590	148,387,829
1871	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	86,947,482	57,630,024	170,266,589
1872	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	107,709,116	65,831,083	194,070,190
1873	128,011,281	89,789,922	38,221,359	127,514,594	76,538,025	217,801,203
1874	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	127,404,169	76,741,997	217,565,510
1875	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	119,618,657	69,709,823	200,957,262
1876	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	94,733,218	72,491,436	174,176,781

Year ended 30th June.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Imports. Home Consumption.	Exports. Domestic.	Total Imports and Exports.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1877 - -	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	96,800,483	68,030,546	175,203,355
1878 - -	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	91,199,577	67,989,800	172,405,454
1879 - -	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	775,063,478	62,431,025	153,455,682
1880 - -	86,489,747	87,911,458	*	71,782,349	72,899,697	174,401,205
1881 - -	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	91,611,604	83,944,701	205,621,663
1882 - -	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	112,648,927	94,137,660	221,556,703
1883 - -	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	123,137,019	87,702,431	230,339,826
1884 - -	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	106,180,644	79,833,098	207,803,539
1885 - -	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	102,710,019	79,131,735	198,179,847
1886 - -	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	99,602,694	77,756,704	189,675,875
887 - -	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	105,639,428	80,960,909	202,466,047
1888 - -	110,894,630	90,203,000	20,691,630	102,847,100	81,382,072	201,097,630
1889 - -	115,224,931	89,189,167	26,035,764	109,673,447	80,272,456	204,414,098
1890 - -	121,858,241	96,749,149	25,109,092	112,765,584	85,257,586	218,607,390
1891 - -	119,967,638	98,417,296	21,550,342	113,345,124	88,801,066	218,384,934
1892 - -	127,406,068	113,963,375	13,442,693	116,978,943	99,338,913	241,369,443
1893 - -	129,074,268	118,564,352	10,509,916	121,705,030	105,798,257	247,638,620
1894 - -	123,474,940	117,524,949	5,949,991	113,093,983	104,161,770	240,999,589
1895 - -	110,781,682	113,638,803	*	105,252,511	103,085,012	224,420,485
Total - -	3,017,924,147	2,493,202,380	525,121,767	2,848,090,259	2,181,807,087	5,511,126,530
Annual average	107,783,005	89,042,942	18,754,349	101,717,509	77,921,682	196,825,947

* Excess of exports, $1,421,711 in 1880 and $2,857,121 in 1895.
† $5,278,130 less than the figures given in Trade and Navigation Return, value of foreign grain and breadstuffs re-exported, calculated at import value. (See Trade and Navigation Return, 1880, page 506.)

81. TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of CANADA by COUNTRIES—Year ended June 30th, 1895.

	Imports from.	Exports to.
BRITISH EMPIRE.	$	$
United Kingdom - -	31,138,414	61,856,990
Australia - - -	117,941	428,267
British East Indies - -	233,345	4,132
„ West Indies - -	1,239,629	1,857,017
„ Guiana - - -	173,412	346,430
„ Honduras - -	—	1,923
„ Africa - -	95,843	72,910
Ceylon - - -	145	—
Gibraltar - - -	—	5,760
Hong Kong - - -	2,291	12,903
Fiji Islands - - -	—	2,027
Newfoundland - -	740,261	1,837,996
Total British Empire -	33,741,281	66,426,355

—	Imports from.	Exports to.
	$	$
Argentine Republic - -	23,604	502,520
Austria-Hungary - -	178,394	—
Belgium - - -	451,697	251,402
Brazil - - -	91,548	612,639
China - - - -	942,493	367,853
Dutch East Indies - -	361,113	—
France - - -	2,636,328	335,282
Germany - - -	4,983,384	626,976
Greece - - -	74,291	—
Holland - - -	247,468	140,264
Italy - - - -	339,501	34,325
Japan - - -	1,572,937	10,307
Spain - - -	420,155	34,101
Spanish West Indies - -	3,964,284	1,453,368
Other Spanish possessions -	573,006	15,810
Switzerland - - -	255,843	640
United States of America -	59,337,239	*42,297,676
All other countries - -	587,166	529,285
Total - - -	110,781,682	113,638,803

* Includes $3,300,000 estimated short returns at Inland Ports.

82. VALUE of TRADE per HEAD of POPULATION; AMOUNT of DUTY COLLECTED; AMOUNT of DUTY per HEAD and PER-CENTAGE of DUTY.

Average Five Years' Period.

—	Value of			Duties Collected.		Per-centage of Duty.	
Period.	Imports per Head.	Exports per Head.	Total Trade per Head.	Total.	Per Head.	On Total Value of Goods Imported—Free and Dutiable.	On Total Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption—Free and Dutiable.
	$	$	$	$	$	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1869–73	27·07	21·49	48·56	11,133,745	3·14	11·72	12·30
1874–78	27·27	20·45	47·72	13,592,104	3·44	12·77	12·93
1879–83	24·33	21·24	45·57	18,092,064	4·18	17·08	18·82
1884–88	24·17	19·44	43·61	20,685,198	4·51	18·67	19·91
1889–93	25·31	21·30	46·61	22,598,558	4·68	18·45	19·57
1894	24·59	23·40	47·99	19,379,822	3·86	15·69	17·13
1895	21·79	22·35	44·14	17,887,369	3·52	16·14	16·99

IMPORTS for HOME CONSUMPTION (by Classes).—Year ended June 30th, 1895.

—	Dutiable.	Free.	Average Rate of Duty on Dutiable Goods.
	$	$	Per Cent.
Class A.—Articles of food and animals	7,817,389	11,717,488	23·51
„ B.—Articles in a crude state which enter into the various processes of domestic industries.	4,081,054	18,004,722	24·03
„ C.—Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufacturing.	10,054,945	6,775,942	25·55
„ D.—Manufactured articles ready for consumption.	28,[illegible],959	5,241,256	28·73
„ E.—Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	8,205,308	378,828	52·88

83. The exports, produce of Canada, classified, for the year ended June 30th, 1895, are :—

	$
Produce of the mine - - -	6,983,227
„ fisheries - - -	10,692,247
„ forest - - -	23,891,166
Animals and their products - -	34,387,770
Agricultural products - - -	15,719,128
Manufactures - - - -	7,768,875
Miscellaneous - - - -	85,938
Total produce of Canada - -	99,528,351
Not produce of Canada - -	6,485,043
Coin and bullion exported, to United States - - - -	4,325,319
Newfoundland coin exported -	
St. Pierre „ -	
Estimated short returned at inland ports - - - -	3,300,000
Grand total exports -	113,638,803

CANADA. 1895.

84. EXPORTS of CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Per-centage to Principal Countries.

—	1875.	1885.	1895.
Great Britain - - - -	49·02	46·10	56·17
United States - - - -	40·07	44·93	34·79
France - - - -	0·30	0·38	0·32
Germany - - - -	0·13	0·33	0·51
Other European Countries - -	0·63	0·78	0·60
British West Indies - - -	3·24	1·93	1·76
Other „ - - -	2·11	1·26	1·43
Newfoundland - - -	2·43	1·52	1·39
Other British Possessions - -	0·37	0·89	0·84
„ Foreign Countries - -	1·70	1·88	2·19
	100·	100·	100·

CURRENCY, BANKS, and SAVINGS BANKS.

85. In 1871 the Federal Parliament passed an Act which gave to the several provinces an uniform currency, the single gold standard adopted being that of the British sovereign passing current at $4·86\frac{2}{3}$. Silver coin was made legal tender to $10 and minor coin 25 cents.

In addition the banks and the Federal Government issue notes.

The Federal notes are full legal tender redeemable in specie on demand, and are of the following denominations:—25 cents, $1, $2, $4, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000.

Under the law the Federal Government must hold against an issue of $20,000,000 of its notes, 15 per cent. of gold, 10 per cent. additional either in gold or in Dominion securities guaranteed by Great Britain, and 75 per cent. in unguaranteed Dominion bonds; any excess of issue over $20,000,000 to be fully covered by gold holdings.

86. On 31st December 1895 the total amount of Dominion notes issued was:—$22,413,462, of which $14,358,500 were notes of $500 and $1,000 held by the Chartered Banks under the Banking Act. Of the remainder, $7,217,448 were $1 and $2 notes.

Against the issue of $22,413,462 the law requires the Government to hold—

	$
Gold, $15 per cent. of $20,000,000, equal to	3,000,000
„ excess over $20,000,000, equal to -	2,413,462
„ or guaranteed sterling debentures -	2,000,000
Unguaranteed Dominion bonds - -	15,000,000
Total - - -	22,413,462

The amount actually held was:—	$
Gold	10,650,702
Guaranteed sterling debentures	1,946,667
Unguaranteed sterling debentures	17,250,000
Total	29,847,369

showing an excess of gold and guaranteed debentures of $5,183,907, and of the unguaranteed debentures of $2,250,000.

Of the total issue of Government notes, 64·6 per cent. was held by the Chartered Banks and 35·4 per cent. was in general circulation.

87. The Chartered Banks are incorporated under the Banking Act, 53 Vict., chap. 31, which is the latest revision, the law requiring such revision every 10 years.

The number of Chartered Banks in the Dominion reporting to the Government on the 30th June 1895 was 37; of these 10 had headquarters in Ontario, 13 in Quebec, eight in Nova Scotia, three in New Brunswick, two in Prince Edward Island, and one in British Columbia.

These 37 banks have 512 branches, of which 280 are in Ontario, 85 in Quebec, 65 in Nova Scotia, 30 in New Brunswick, 21 in Manitoba, 9 in the North-West Territories, 6 in Prince Edward Island, and 16 in British Columbia.

BANK STATISTICS.

Census Year.	Capital paid per Head of Population.	Circulation per Head.	People's Deposits per Head.	People's Discounts per Head.	Liabilities per Head.	Assets per Head.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871 -	10·30	5·75	15·48	23·33	22·07	34·46
1881 -	13·76	6·60	21·81	27·04	29·40	46·58
1891 -	15·56	6·54	30·70	35·40	38·75	55·72
1895* -	12·16	6·06	35·92	40·08	43·20	62·27

	$
Reserve fund, 1891	4·72 per head
„ „ 1895	5·36 „ „

* Population estimated.

	1875.	1885.	1895.
	$	$	$
Capital paid up	64,452,846	61,711,566	61,800,700
Notes in circulation	23,035,639	30,720,762	30,807,041
Deposits	74,642,446	104,014,660	190,916,939
Current loans	151,027,988	159,701,089	220,790,252
Liabilities	104,609,356	138,762,695	229,794,322
Assets	186,255,330	219,147,080	316,536,510
Specie	†6,728,413	†6,766,698	†7,578,217
Dominion notes	†6,992,145	†12,272,505	†15,255,563

† 31st July each year.

CANADA. 1895.

The Clearing House transactions recorded for 1895 amounted to $1,046,323,079·00

The several Chartered Banks have savings bank departments, but they do not make returns to the Government separating the savings deposits from their ordinary deposits.

88. In addition to these there are special incorporated Savings Banks, Post Office Savings Banks, and Government Savings Banks.

The rate of interest paid in the Savings Banks under the direction of the Government is 3½ per cent.

Savings Banks are connected with the loan companies and building societies.

89. Deposits with under-mentioned Savings Banks:—

GOVERNMENT.

Year.	Post Office.	Other Government.	Special.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1875 - - - -	2,926,090	4,245,091	6,611,416	13,782,597
1885 - - - -	15,090,540	17,888,536	9,191,895	42,170,971
1895 - - - -	26,805,542	17,644,956	13,128,483	57,578,981

In 1895 the number of offices under Government management was 766; the number of depositors in these was 175,560, and the average amount to each depositor was $253·19.

90. LOAN COMPANIES and BUILDING SOCIETIES.

——	1875.	1885.	1894.
Liabilities.	$	$	$
Capital paid up - - -	10,088,998	31,345,620	39,131,766
Reserve fund - - - -	1,578,909	7,199,456	11,433,493
Deposits - - - - -	5,020,706	15,435,084	20,782,944
Debentures payable - - -	772,084	34,798,038	57,541,710
Other liabilities - - -	2,590,980	4,161,136	12,633,319
Total liabilities - -	20,051,677	92,939,334	141,523,232
Assets.			
Currrent loans secured on real estate - - - -	18,360,715	78,775,243	116,810,578
Total loans - - - -	18,890,809	82,084,049	121,692,979
Cash on hand - - - -	645,605	2,561,277	3,978,406
Property owned, real estate -	162,267	4,331,146	—
Total property owned - -	1,160,470	10,094,126	20,620,370
Total assets - -	20,051,280	92,178,175	142,313,349
Value of real estate mortgaged -	42,963,676	166,651,537	225,045,980
Overdue mortgages - - -	433,557	3,084,114	3,244,464

91. FAILURES in CANADA.

Year	Number.	Amount.
		$
1875 - - - -	—	28,843,000
1885 - - - -	1,280	9,210,334
1895 - - - -	1,875	15,347,931

Of these failures in 1895, 23·3 per cent. were manufacturing firms, 76·1 trading, and 0·6 "Other," the assets of the manufacturing class being 33·5 per cent. of the liabilities, and those of the trading class being 51·2 per cent.

92. RAILWAYS.

Mileage of Track laid and Square Miles of Area to each Mile of Railway, 30th June 1895.

Provinces.	Miles of Track laid.	Square Miles to each Mile.
Ontario - - - -	6,403	34
Quebec - - - -	3,139	72
New Brunswick - - -	1,404	20
Nova Scotia - - - -	891	23
Prince Edward Island - -	210	9½
Manitoba - - - -	1,472	44
North-West Territories - -	1,772	225
British Columbia - - -	800	478
Total - - -	16,091	—

Canada has 136 railways; 25 of these have been amalgamated and form the Grand Trunk system. The consolidation of 22 others has produced the Canadian Pacific Railway system. The remaining 89 have more or less consolidated so that in all there are 76 separate organizations.

The mileage of the several organizations is :—

Name of Railway.	Rails laid.
	Miles.
Canadian Pacific - -	6,174·10
Grand Trunk - -	3,161·98
Intercolonial - - -	1,383·60
Other railways - -	5,371·08
Total - -	16,090·76

CANADA. 1895.

93. The Government of Canada own 1,383 miles of railway and operate 1,352 miles. The remainder of the mileage is owned and operated by companies.

94. RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1895.

	Amount.	Proportion to Capital paid.
	$	Per Cent.
Ordinary share of capital	255,769,556	28·48
Preference	105,680,034	11·81
Bonded debt	330,785,546	36·97
Aid from Dominion Government	150,763,283	16·85
„ Ontario „		
„ Quebec „		
„ N. Brunswick „		
„ Nova Scotia „	29,727,512	3·32
„ Manitoba „		
„ British Columbia		
„ Municipalities	14,180,687	1·58
Capital from other sources	7,733,941	0·99
Total	894,640,559	100·00

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Year ended.	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	No. of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Expenses to Railway.
					$	$	Per Cent.
1875	4,856	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532	81·0
1885	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351	75·0
1895	15,977	40,661,880	13,987,580	21,524,421	46,785,487	32,749,669	70·0

95. STATEMENT of GROSS and NET INCOME of RAILWAYS of CANADA.

	1885.	1895.
	$	$
Gross earnings from operation	31,805,162	45,055,390
Less general operating expenses	8,717,906	12,577,649
Income from operation	23,087,256	32,477,741
Income from other sources	422,307	1,730,096
Total income	23,509,563	34,207,837
Deductions from income*	12,250,638	20,172,020
Net income	8,258,925	14,035,817
Capital, share and preferential	312,182,162	361,449,590
Bonded debt	141,370,963	330,785,546
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Per cent. of net income to capital	2·64	3·88

* Maintenance of line, buildings, &c., working and repairs of engines and of cars.

96. The earnings per train mile in 1895 were $115·60 and the working expenses were $80·54.

The receipts from freight traffic formed 63·2 per cent. and from passage traffic 24·4 per cent. of the total. Of working expenses 41·1 per cent. was for working and repairs, 38·4 per cent. for general working expenses, and 21·5 per cent. for maintenance of line, &c.

97. The Intercolonial Railway (State-owned and operated) compares with the general average of all railways of Canada as under:—

	1894.	1895.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
General average expenditure on building and maintenance	20·8	21·5
Intercolonial Railway expenditure on buildings and maintenance	22·8	23·5
General average expenditure on workings and repairing engines	32·4	31·8
Intercolonial Railway expenditure on workings and repairing engines	36·0	35·3
General average expenditure on cars	8·8	8·4
Intercolonial Railway expenditure on cars	14·1	13·6
General average general operating expenses	38·0	38·4
Intercolonial Railway general operating expenses	27·4	27·3

98. During 10 years, 1885–94, the annual average number of persons killed in railway accidents was 199·4 and of persons injured 747·5. In 1895 the killed numbered 187 and the injured 658. In 1895 the killed were divided into passengers, 9; employés, 51; others, 127. The "injured" were, passengers, 60; employés, 488; other, 110. The passengers killed were 0·64 per million of those carried.

CANALS.

99. The canals of Canada are principally in connexion with the River St. Lawrence and its tributaries. The total distance between Prince Arthur at the head of Lake Superior and the Straits of Belleisle is 2,260 miles, 71 of which are artificial, and 2,189 miles open navigation. In addition to the 71 miles there are the St. Clair Flats channel and the submerged canal between Montreal and Quebec.

The latter, made by dredging and aggregating 39¼ miles, gives a depth of 27½ feet, a width of from 300 to 325 feet in the straight parts and of 450 feet in the worst places. The total cost of the work was $4,566,000 and the total quantity of dredged matter amounted to 21,556,286 cubic feet.

The number of locks in the St. Lawrence canals is 52, of which 25 are in the Welland Canal. The general system calls for locks 270 feet by 45 feet. The lock of the Sault St. Marie Canal is 900 feet by 60 feet.

The Ottawa and Rideau rivers canal system is 29¼ miles long and has 59 locks, chiefly 134 feet by 32 feet.

The Richelieu and Lake Champlain canal system has 10 locks. This system opens up navigation between Montreal and New York, the total distance between the two cities being 457 miles and the total lockage ascending and descending 283 feet.

St. Peter's Canal in Cape Breton connects the Bras d'Or Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. It has one tidal lock 200 feet by 49½ feet.

The expenditure on capital account on the canals of Canada to June 30th, 1895, has been $64,689,570, and on renewals and maintenance $13,429,749.

Of the amount charged to capital account the Welland Canal is charged with the sum of $24,128,340.

The total revenue from canals since Confederation (1867) to 30th June 1895 is $10,578,258, being an average of $377,795 a year.

Vessels and Tonnage using the Canadian Canals.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1882	26,389	4,053,247
1885	21,762	3,350,965
1888	21,582	3,272,099
1891	22,848	3,973,570
1894	23,158	4,060,931
1895		
Welland Canal (included in above).		
1882	2,931	679,040
1885	2,733	681,947
1888	2,647	828,271
1891	2,594	1,110,156
1894	2,412	1,252,945
1895		
St. Lawrence Canals (included in above).		
1882	10,604	1,936,896
1885	9,030	1,550,696
1888	9,005	1,500,096
1891	9,933	1,841,629
1894	8,545	1,697,237
1895		

MARINE.

100. Since Confederation (1867) 200,000,000 tons of sea-going shipping have entered the seaports of Canada; 172,000,000 tons have crossed the Great Lakes between Canada and the United States, and 360,000,000 tons have passed from Canadian ports to Canadian ports, doing the coasting trade of Canada.

In 1895 the number of light-stations was 632, of lighthouses 768, of fog whistles 22, and of automatic fog horns 37.

The total cost of maintaining the lighthouses, light-stations, &c., in 1895 was $457,548.

101. The total number of vessels on the Registry Books of Canada on 31st December 1895 was 7,262, with a tonnage of 919,162 tons.

——	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Registered Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.
Steamers - -	1,718	247,007	—	1,718	247,007
Sailing vessels -	5,544	—	672,155	5,544	672,155
Total -	—	—	—	7,262	919,162

Compared with 1883, steamers have increased 712 in number and 43,468 tons in tonnage.

Sailing vessels have decreased 824 in number and 469,027 in tonnage.

The net decrease in the period has been 112 in number and 425,559 in tons.

Vessels Built and Registered in Canada.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1895 - - -	250	16,270

102. *Sea-going Shipping entered and cleared at Canadian Ports,* 1885 *and* 1895.

1885.

Flag.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Registered.	Tons weighed.	Freight. Tons measured.	Number of Men.
British - - - -	3,219	3,007,314	1,104,157	509,343	89,596
Canadian - - -	10,512	1,588,894	591,526	860,450	76,920
Foreign - - - -	7,461	3,048,407	530,788	853,902	127,954
Total - -	21,192	7,644,615	2,226,471	2,223,695	294,470

1895.

Flag.	Number of Vessels.	Tons registered.	Tons weighed.	Freight. Tons measured.	Number of Men.
British - - - -	3,206	3,994,224	1,739,873	771,425	105,225
Canadian - - - -	12,918	2,054,024	755,930	781,41[illegible]	112,272
Foreign - - - -	11,752	4,928,581	1,161,441	864,902	212,436
Total - -	27,876	10,976,829	3,657,244	2,417,741	429,963

103. *Shipping arrived at and departed from Canadian P[illegible]ts on Inland Waters, between Canada and the United States.*

1885.

Flag.	Number of Vessels.	Tons registered.	Tons weighed.	Freight. Tons measured.	Number of Men.
Canadian - - - -	18,126	4,849,856	1,163,459	621,743	193,243
United States - - -	11,033	1,590,241	582,266	307,685	75,343
Total - -	29,959	6,440,097	1,745,725	929,428	268,586

1895.

Canadian - - - -	16,866	5,196,811	863,343	261,030	249,079
United States - - -	15,547	2,927,323	870,771	257,143	136,574
Total - -	32,413	8,124,134	1,734,114	518,173	385,653

104. *Shipping engaged in Coasting Trade of the Dominion.*

Arrived and Departed, 1885 and 1895.

1885.

British.				Foreign.			
Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
34,653	12,678,492	47,267	3,128,340	130	110,180	98	27,410

1895.

60,132	20,731,042	57,070	4,474,091	243	133,832	1,084	134,469

—	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Totals for 1885 - - -	82,148	15,944,422	779,360
„ 1895 - - -	118,529	25,473,434	1,279,185

Men power per vessel, 1885 - - 9·5
„ „ 1895 - - 10·8

105. There are four graving docks in Canada, three belonging to the Federal Government and one to a private company.

The following statement shows the dimensions of these graving docks :—

Name.	Length.	Width at			Water on Sills.*	Rise of	
		Coping.	Entrance.	Bottom.		Spring Tide.	Neap Tide.
	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
Esquimalt - -	430	90	65	41	26½	7 to 10	5 to 8
Kingston - -	280	79	55	47	16½	†	—
Levis - - -	445	100	62	73	25½	26½	20½
Halifax - -	585	102	89½	72	30	6	3

* At ordinary spring tide. † Height of water in Lake Ontario varies 3½ ft.

106. POST OFFICES, &c.

NUMBER of POST OFFICES, EXTENT of POST ROUTES, REVENUE, and EXPENDITURE of DEPARTMENT, including AMOUNTS expended for TRANSPORTATION of the MAIL for 1895.

Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes.	Revenue of Department.	Expended for Transportation.		Total Expenditure of the Department.
			Domestic Mail.	Foreign Mail.	
No.	Miles.	$	$	$	$
8,832	65,325	3,815,456	2,175,711	450,665	4,616,313

Railway Mail Service, 1895.

Total Railways in Operation in Canada.	Railways upon which Mail was carried.	Annual Transportation of Mail by Railways.	Railway Mail Transportation.		Railway Mail Service.	
			Annual Cost of	Average Annual Cost per Mile.	No. of Employés.	Annual Expenditure.
Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	$	Cents.	No.	$
15,977	14,463	14,836,735	1,241,115	8,037	425	390,184

CANADA. 1895.

Estimated Number of Letters, &c. carried, 1895.

Letters.			Post Cards sent.	Newspapers and Periodicals		Parcels, Domestic and Foreign.	Total.
Registered.	Free.	Total.		Posted from Office of Publishers.	Posted otherwise, including Books and Circulars.		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3,183,200	4,441,000	107,565,000	24,025,000	70,235,446	25,583,000	357,760	96,176,206

107. POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM in CANADA, 1895.

Number of Offices.	Number of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries and payable in Canada.	Orders issued in Canada and payable in Canada.		
				Great Britain.	United States.	Other Countries.
No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1,261	1,092,052	13,187,322	2,055,984	1,306,296	2,796,405	403,957

TELEGRAPHS and CABLES, 1895.

108. *Telegraphs.*

——	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
COMPANY :—				
Mainland - -	28,815	68,244	4,024,299	2,556
Prince Edward Island	385	403	—	32

——	Miles Land Lines.	Miles Cables.	Total Miles.
GOVERNMENT - -	2,486	238	2,724

The Government lines are used by the Government (*a*) for purposes connected with quarantine; (*b*) with the fisheries and (*c*) the fisheries protection service. Daily reports are sent

from 55 stations in connection with the fisheries to one central station.

The total cable lines within the Dominion comprise 297¼ miles.

109. TELEPHONES.

Miles of Wire.	Instruments.	Messages.
44,000	33,500	72,500,000

110. FINANCE.

ANALYSIS of the PRINCIPAL of the PUBLIC DEBT of CANADA, July 1st, 1895.

Total Debt and Assets.

	$
Total gross debt - - -	318,048,755
Assets:	
Sinking funds - - -	35,359,088
Other investments - - -	5,487,462
Province accounts - - -	10,923,487
Miscellaneous - - -	14,203,790
Total assets - - -	64,973,828
Net debt - - -	253,074,927

Debt.

Debt paying 3 per cent. interest -	52,477,715
" 3½ " " -	71,938,812
" 4 " " -	147,038,124
" 5 " " -	24,712,925
" 6 " " -	1,368,831
Total interest-bearing debt -	297,536,407
Total non-interest bearing debt -	20,512,348
Interest charge for fiscal year 1894–5	10,466,294
Interest received from investments -	1,136,047
Net interest charge - -	9,130,247
Funded debt:	
Payable in London, 5 per cent. -	2,433,333
" 4 " -	140,856,596
" 3½ " -	24,333,333
" 3 " -	50,602,241
Total - - - -	218,225,503

CANADA. 1895.

		$
Payable in Canada,	6 per cent. -	130,900
„	5 „ -	485,297
„	4 „ -	6,180,728
„	3½ „ -	298,700
Total - - - -		7,095,625
Total funded debt - -		225,321,128
Savings Banks,	3½ per cent -	44,450,499
Province accounts,	5 „ -	16,407,032
Trust accounts,	6 per cent. -	1,105,220
„	5 „ -	5,400,604
„	3½ „ -	1,882,396
„	3 „ -	1,875,474
Total trust accounts - -		10,263,694
Compensation to seignors, 6 per cent.		131,387
Dominion notes - - -		19,520,233
Provincial „ - - -		39,520
Miscellaneous (interest varying) -		1,915,262
Total debt, 1st July 1895 -		318,048,755

111. The total loans authorised from foundation to 30th June 1895, amount to $246,707,150, of which $13,121,015 were unexpended and not issued. $152,744,917 were expended on railways and canals; $803,044 on telegraphs; $6,008,750 on immigration; and $72,140,932 on harbours, rivers, lighthouses, public works, public buildings, defence, &c.

112. RECEIPTS and their SOURCES.

Customs Revenue.—1895.

Duties on Merchandise.	Duties Collected.
Class A.—Articles of food and live stock :—	$
Animals - - - - - - -	33,207
Breadstuffs - - - - - - -	308,125
Cocoanuts, paste, &c. - - - - -	36,606
Fish - - - - - - - -	65,844
Fruits, including nuts - - - - -	509,572
Provisions, including meat and dairy products - -	190,287
Pickles and sauces - - - - - -	35,668
Rice - - - - - - - -	142,400
Spices - - - - - - -	26,706
Salt - - - - - - - -	5,873
Sugar and molasses - - - - -	365,796
Vegetables - - - - - - -	51,445
All other articles - - - - - -	66,577
Total, Class A. - -	1,838,056

Duties on Merchandise.	Duties collected.
	$
Class B.—Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry:—	
Coal	877,625
Seeds	47,648
All other articles	55,750
Total Class B.	981,023
Class C.—Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufacture of mechanical arts:—	
Carriages, parts of	36,367
Cement	81,068
Cottons	134,642
Drugs, chemicals, &c.	280,471
Furs, partially dressed	78,784
Hops	52,339
Iron and steel	815,878
Lead	30,979
Leather	130,933
Oils	587,534
Paints and colours	49,757
Post Office parcels	90,859
Woollens	56,608
All other articles	143,079
Total Class C.	2,569,298
Class D.—Manufactured articles ready for consumption:—	
Books and other printed matter	208,161
Braces and suspenders	24,859
Brass and manufactures of	86,567
Brooms and brushes	21,649
Buttons	37,588
Carriages	169,764
Clocks and clock cases	26,287
Combs	27,770
Cottons	1,020,648
Earthenware and china	165,458
Electric light apparatus and electric batteries &c.	80,176
Express parcels of small value	59,360
Flax manufactures	297,713
Glass and manufactures	301,174
Gloves and mitts	220,947
Gunpowder	38,470
Gutta-percha and India-rubber manufactures	123,458
Hats, caps, and bonnets	358,621
Iron and steel	1,061,639
Leather manufactures	109,187
Furniture, all kinds—cabinet, office, and house	78,984
Metal manufactures	73,043
Oil cloth	43,161
Optical instruments	22,193
Packages	78,655
Paper manufactures	302,891
Soap	62,749
Tobacco pipes	46,701
Twine, all kinds	24,827
Umbrellas and parasols	67,965
Varnish, &c.	20,974
Watches, &c.	42,013
Wood manufactures	97,108
Woollen manufactures	2,236,206
All other articles	523,059
Total Class D.	8,160,025

Duties on Merchandise.	Duties collected.
Class E.—Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c. :—	
	$
Ale, beer, and porter	50,246
Collars of cotton and linen and Cuffs	26,334
Curtains	78,604
Carpets	254,091
Cotton fabrics and embroidered, &c.	92,693
Fancy goods	453,209
Gold and silver manufactures, jewelry, &c.	170,145
Musical instruments	82,715
Perfumery, pomades, &c.	11,426
Silk manufactures	675,097
Spirits and wines	2,090,513
Tobacco	263,281
All other articles	90,513
Total Class E.	4,338,867

Value of Imports—Dutiable and Free—and Duties collected in the above-mentioned Classes.

Classes.	Dutiable.	Free.	Duties collected.
	$	$	$
A.	7,817,389	11,717,488	1,838,056
B.	4,081,054	18,004,722	981,023
C.	10,054,945	6,775,942	2,569,298
D.	28,398,959	5,241,256	8,160,025
E.	8,205,308	378,928	4,338,867
Totals	58,557,655	42,118,236	17,887,269

Internal Revenue.

	Amount.
Tax collected on :—	
	$
Spirits	3,873,002
Tobacco and cigars	3,009,888
Malt liquor	5,885
Malt	707,075
Petroleum inspection	41,389
Bonded manufactures	47,609
Other receipts	26,431
Methylated spirits	99,647
Total internal revenue	7,810,926

Postal Service.

	$
Revenue	3,815,456

Miscellaneous.

	Amount.
	$
Casual	89,145
Cullers fees	7,107
Dominion lands	167,870
„ steamers	9,585
Fines, forfeitures, and seizures	22,469
Gas inspection and law stamps	23,842
Interest on investments	1,336,047
Insurance superintendence	9,794
Imperial contribution to Sable Island	4,815
Militia	39,445
Ordnance lands	22,646
Patent fees	94,603
Penitentiaries	24,624
Public works, including railways and canals	3,591,689
Premium and discount	18,876
Steamboat inspection	25,093
Superannuation	63,275
Tonnage dues	42,715
Weights and measures	39,433
Miscellaneous	11,148
Fisheries	94,970
Total	5,739,141

Recapitulation of Receipts.

	$
Customs revenue	17,887,269
Internal revenue	7,810,926
Postal service (gross)	3,815,456
Miscellaneous	5,739,141
Total	35,252,792

113. EXPENDITURES and their OBJECTS.

Objects.

	$
Charges on public debt	12,747,556.02
Post offices	4,616,313.50
Subsidies to provinces	4,250,674.46
Railways and canals (including collection revenue)	3,956,842.48
Public works (including collection expenses)	1,894,015.11
Militia and defence	1,574,013.76
Civil Government	1,422,237.97
Indians	955,403.77
Legislation	941,570.41
Customs (collection of revenue)	917,632.39
Administration of justice	755,682.97
Mounted police	646,125.17
Mail subsidies and steamship subventions	513,268.08
Lighthouse and coast service	475,903.32

	Amount.
	$
Excise (collection of revenue)	471,864.90
Penitentiaries	449,599.81
Fisheries	443,822.95
North-West territories	303,626.74
Superannuation	265,385.77
Arts, agriculture, and statistics	216,740.30
Ocean and river service	205,092.65
Immigration	195,652.97
Geological survey and observatories	145,392.97
Dominion lands (collection of revenue)	129,727.51
Quarantine	101,320.11
Weights and measures	98,173.67
Miscellaneous	461,041.37
Total	39,154,671.08

114. PROVINCIAL DEBT, 1895.

Province.	Gross Debt.	Net Debt.
	$	$
Quebec	32,057,554	18,207,942
Nova Scotia	3,346,899	1,988,094
New Brunswick	2,912,987	2,321,413
Manitoba	4,679,794	*
British Columbia	6,499,688	3,424,677

* The assets of Manitoba amount to $7,146,031.

The Province of Ontario has railway liabilities, payable in the future extending over 30 years, amounting to $1,699,229, and has a surplus of assets over liabilities presently payable of $5,078,981.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1895.

Province.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$
Quebec	4,221,687	4,189,983
Ontario	3,585,300	3,758,595
Nova Scotia	835,455	831,230
New Brunswick	687,437	684,635
Manitoba	703,172	704,946
British Columbia	896,025	1,906,924
P. E. Island	277,314	310,177

Among the receipts of each province is the subsidy paid under the Union Act (1867) by the Federal Government and certain allowances under Acts relative to the readjustment of the debts contracted by the provinces previous to Confederation.

115. YEARLY SUBSIDIES AND ALLOWANCES.

	$
Ontario - - - -	1,339,287.28
Quebec - - - -	1,086,713.48
Nova Scotia - - -	432,812.82
New Brunswick - - -	483,569.68
Manitoba - - - -	482,593.34
British Columbia - - -	242,689.46
Prince Edward Island - ..	221,051.98
Total - -	4,288,718.04

116. FIRE INSURANCE, 1895.

	$
Gross amount of risks taken -	672,622,324
Premiums charged thereon - -	8,274,746
Net cash received for premiums -	6,986,925
Losses paid (net cash) - -	5,019,514
Total amount of risk - -	827,184,368

117. LIFE INSURANCE, 1895.

	$
Amount effected during year -	44,781,584
„ in force 1895 - -	319,781,939
Income premiums - - -	10,312,499
Total amount paid to policy holders	5,516,929
Total amount of premiums received for all kinds of insurance, fire, life, accident, &c. - - -	18,808,693
The deposits held by the Dominion Government for the protection of policy-holders, 22nd July 1895 -	23,020,737
Distributed as follows :—	
Fire and inland marine - -	5,893,535
Life - - - -	21,440,009
Accident, guarantee, &c. - -	687,193
Total - -	28,020,737

CANADA. 1895

118. REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PERMANENT AND ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA, 1895.

Permanent.

—	Officers.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.
Royal Canadian Dragoons -	10	19	140	101
„ Artillery -	21	42	408	69
„ Infantry -	24	50	518	—
Total - - -	55	111	1,061	170

Active Militia.

—	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.
Cavalry - -	193	231	1,654	1,904
Artillery field - -	102	121	1,122	495
„ garrison -	156	126	2,038	—
Engineers - -	9	10	132	—
Infantry - -	2,527	1,889	24,503	351
Total - -	2,987	2,377	29,449	2,750
Grand total -	3,042	2,488	30,510	2,920

The number of men available for active service in Canada between the ages of 18 and 45 is about a million.

The amount expended upon the militia and defence of Canada from Confederation to June 30th, 1895, is $36,684,034.

119. MOUNTED POLICE.

Strength of force 30th November 1895, 774; of whom 658 were constables and 53 scouts.

The North-West Territories in which the mounted police do patrol duty are divided into eight divisions, including the depot, and these are subdivided into eighty-three stations.

120. Education.

Public, High, Normal, and Model Schools of Canada, 1895.

	No.
Schools, public - - -	17,167
„ other - - -	966
Teachers, public - - -	20,081
„ other - - -	5,392
Pupils, public - - -	923,660
„ other - - -	121,099
Pupils attending universities, colleges, &c. - - - -	12,715
Total pupils - -	1,057,474
	$
Revenue from Government - -	2,820,732
Other sources - - -	6,131,048
Expenditure - - - -	8,323,097

Insane.

121. The number of insane in Canada in 1891, as obtained by the Census of 1891, was 13,355, of whom 7,162 were males and 6,193 females.

The insane classified according to civil condition were :—

Single - - - - - -	9,506
Married - - - - - -	2,815
Widowed - - - - - -	721
Unknown - - - - - -	313

By Ages.

Under 15 years - - - -	762
Between 15 and 19 years - - -	701
„ 20 and 29 „ - - -	2,429
„ 30 and 39 „ - - -	2,643
„ 40 and 69 „ - - -	5,369
70 and over - - - -	878
Ages unknown - - - -	576

By Nativity.

Born in Canada of parents both born in Canada -	5,953
„ „ one of whom was born in Canada -	612
„ „ of foreign - born parents - -	2,793
birth of places of parents unknown - - -	1,053
Foreign-born insane - - - -	3,044

CANADA. 1895.

There are 17 asylums in Canada for the care of the insane. The system adopted is in most instances the State cure. In the Province of Quebec the insane are under the management of the religious associations, subject to inspection by Provincial Government officers.

DEAF AND DUMB.

122. By the Census of 1891 there were 4,189 deaf and dumb persons in Canada, of whom 2,590 were males and 2,229 were females.

Classified according to civil condition they were :—

—	Males.	Females.
Single - - -	1,929	1,751
Married - - -	252	330
Widowed - -	108	148
Unknown - -	1	—

By Ages.

—	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years - -	552	500
15 to 19 „ - -	289	281
20 to 29 „ - -	525	467
30 to 39 „ - -	340	276
40 to 69 „ - -	646	515
70 years and over -	237	183
Age unknown - -	1	7

By Nativity.

Native born of native-born parents - -	3,215
„ with one parent native born -	384
„ of foreign parents - - -	613
Foreign born - - - -	653

BLIND.

123. By the Census of 1891 the blind in Canada numbered 3,368, of whom 1,839 were males and 1,529 females.

Classified according to civil condition:—

—	Males.	Females.
Single - - -	813	616
Married - - -	746	380
Widowed - -	278	532
Unknown - -	2	1

By Ages.

—	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years - -	170	122
15 to 19 „ - -	85	66
20 to 24 „ - -	94	70
25 to 44 „ - -	357	238
45 to 64 „ - -	361	326
65 to 84 „ - -	562	521
85 and over - -	106	173
Not given - -	4	3

By Nativity.

Born in Canada of native parents - -	2,097
„ one parent native - -	
„ of foreign parents - -	1,271
Foreign born - - - - -	

INDIANS.

124. The number of Indians in Canada in 1895 was 102,273, being an increase of 5,048 over 1894.

The total number of Indian pupils on the school rolls in 1893 was 8,349. The average attendance is 58·59 per cent. of the total number on the rolls.

The number of industrial boarding schools for Indians is 46.

The expenditure on account of Indians in 1895 was :—

	$
From Indian Fund - - -	246,521
From Parliamentary Grant - -	955,404
Total - - - -	1,201,925

CANADA. 1895.

PATENT OFFICE.

125. Business of the Patent Office in fiscal year ended June 30th, 1895.

Applications for patents	3,387
Patents	3,074
Certificates	422
Totals	3,496
Caveats	343
Assignments of patents	1,550
Fees received	$86,358

COPYRIGHTS, &c., 1895.

Copyrights registered	601
Trade-marks „	374
Industrial designs registered	52
Timber marks registered	20
Total number of registrations	1,047
„ „ certifications	609
Assignments registered	70
Fees received	$11,673

126. CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Convictions, 1895.

1. Offences against the person	4,652
2. „ property, with violence	461
3. „ property, without violence	3,803
4. Malicious offences against property	390
5. Forgery and offences against the currency	61
6. Other offences not included in above	28,218
Total	37,585

For complete information on many points which have been merely touched upon, and on others which are not even mentioned, the reader is referred to the "Statistical Year Book"* of Canada.

GEORGE JOHNSON F.S.S.,
Dominion Statistician.

* This is an official publication by the Government Statistician, published annually, and may be obtained through the High Commissioner, 17, Victoria Street, London, England.

INDEX.

	Paragraph.
Agriculture in Canada	52–58
Area of Canada	6
Area of provinces	8
Banks and Savings Banks	85–91
Boundaries of Canada	7
Canada, area of	6
„ boundaries of	7
„ discovery of	1
„ early settlement of	3
„ geographical position of	6
„ name first appears	4
„ provinces of	5
Canals of Canada	99
Cities and towns, population of	89
Climatology	17
Confederation of provinces	8
Courts of Canada	31
Creation of Dominion	8
Criminals, statistics of	126
Currency Banks and Savings Banks	85–91
Defectives in Canada	121–123
Discovery of Canada	1
Dominion of Canada, creation of	8
Early settlement of Canada	3
Education, statistics of	120
Executive councils of provinces	34
Finance, public debt	110
„ receipts and expenditure	112–113
Fire insurance statistics	116
Fisheries of Canada	59–62
Forests of Canada	44–51
Franchise of Canada	27
Geographical position of Canada	6
House of Commons of Canada	26
Indians	124
Inland lakes of Canada	10–11
Insane of Canada	121
Islands of Canada	16
Jacques Cartier, landing of	2
Lands for settlement	41–43
Life insurance statistics	117
Marine statistics	100–105
Minerals of Canada	63, 78

CANADA. 1895.

	Paragraph.
Ministry, present (1896)	34
Mountains of Canada	12
Mounted police	119
Municipal institutions	30
Natural resources of Canada	40
Ontario, Executive Council	34
Parliaments since 1867	33
Patents, Copyrights	125
Physical features of Canada	9
Population of Canada	25
Post Office statistics	106–107
Provinces of Canada, names of	5
Provincial debts	114
„ upper chambers	29
„ revenue and expenditure	114
Railways in Canada	92–98
Regimental establishments	118
Religions of the people of Canada	37
Representative institutions	19
Rivers of Canada	13
Quebec Executive Council	34
Savings Banks	89
Statistics of banks	87–88
Telegraphs and cables	108
Telephones	109
Trade and commerce of Canada	79–84

INDUSTRIES OF CANADA.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The census definition of an industrial establishment is:—

Any place where one or several persons are engaged in manufacturing, altering, making up, or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use or consumption.

The following is the general statement of the results obtained for the year 1891; the previous census returns for 1881 being given for purposes of comparison for all the provinces, and those for 1871 for the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Province.		No. of Establishments.	Capital					Hands employed.					Total Amount of Wages paid.	Value of Raw Materials.	Value of Articles Produced.
			Fixed in			Working.	Total.	Over 16 years.		Under 16 Years.		Total.			
			Lands.	Buildings.	Machinery.			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.				
			$	$	$	$	$						$	$	$
British Columbia	1891	770	2,153,106	1,836,650	3,256,906	7,157,732	14,404,394	9,615	1,331	404	157	11,507	3,586,897	5,119,258	11,999,923
"	1881	415	—	—	—	—	2,946,435	2,601	37	219	4	2,861	928,813	1,273,816	2,926,784
Manitoba	1891	1,031	380,244	912,431	1,329,726	2,561,836	5,634,237	3,729	541	102	31	4,403	1,905,981	5,668,151	10,155,182
"	1881	344	—	—	—	—	1,383,331	1,673	75	158	15	1,921	755,507	1,924,821	3,413,096
New Brunswick	1891	5,429	961,906	3,404,732	5,630,599	5,804,618	15,821,855	19,513	4,750	1,844	568	26,675	5,970,914	12,501,463	23,849,655
"	1881	3,005	—	—	—	—	8,125,282	15,962	1,400	2,207	333	19,922	3,866,011	11,060,842	18,512,668
"	1871	3,829	—	—	—	—	5,978,974	14,936	1,643	1,974	154	18,707	3,854,313	9,498,583	17,883,973
Nova Scotia	1891	10,496	1,655,562	4,072,756	5,093,949	9,089,719	19,821,986	25,734	2,040	6,566	625	34,965	7,240,611	16,099,239	31,043,392
"	1881	5,493	—	—	—	—	10,183,060	17,535	870	2,051	4	20,390	4,098,445	10,022,690	18,276,326
"	1871	4,895	—	—	—	—	6,044,241	13,387	925	952	171	15,435	3,176,834	5,764,185	2,969,964

Ontario - - -	1891	32,151	15,548,335	27,638,719	38,364,178	94,420,789	175,972,021	123,137	7,872	32,835	2,482	166,326	49,733,359	128,142,871	239,781,926
„ - - -	1881	23,070	—	—	—	—	80,712,347	91,458	7,004	17,738	2,077	118,277	30,587,331	91,174,756	158,045,669
„ - - -	1871	20,961	—	—	—	—	38,254,602	71,325	6,114	11,120	1,378	89,937	21,679,651	65,780,827	115,649,747
Quebec - - -	1891	23,037	10,421,653	21,718,806	26,308,945	59,341,711	118,291,115	84,936	6,537	22,898	3,018	17,389	30,699,115	85,630,496	153,195,583
„ - - -	1881	15,763	—	—	—	—	59,126,992	60,140	5,010	17,748	2,775	85,673	18,322,962	62,563,967	104,662,258
„ - - -	1871	14,079	—	—	—	—	27,960,122	49,139	5,009	9,652	,792	,592	12,370,374	44,676,331	76,832,610
P. E. Island - -	1891	2,679	216,868	490,443	673,598	1,531,054	2,911,963	5,766	643	1,309	192	7,910	1,101,620	2,092,067	4,345,910
„ - -	1881	1,617	—	—	—	—	2,075,476	4,515	303	880	69	5,767	807,208	1,829,210	3,400,208
The Territories -	1891	375	108,650	228,506	333,346	1,042,677	1,713,179	994	34	0	3	1,081	425,153	846,017	1,827,310
„ -	1881	24	—	—	—	—	104,500	80	2	1	—	83	35,425	79,751	195,938
Totals -	1891	75,968	31,466,324	60,303,043	81,401,247	181,450,136	354,620,750	273,424	23,748	66,008	7,076	370,256	100,663,650	256,119,042	476,198,886
Totals -	1881	49,731	—	—	—	—	164,957,423	193,784	14,701	41,002	5,407	254,894	59,401,702	179,929,193	309,731,867

CANADA. 1895.

Arranged according to character of industry the industrial establishments of Canada are as under:—

	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employées.	Wages paid in Census Year.	Value of Output Census Year.
		$		$	$
Arms and ammunition:					
1891	54	1,107,011	495	175,394	1,105,205
1881	41	189,650	146	62,847	309,755
Books and stationery, printing and publishing:					
1891	723	10,540,431	9,906	3,875,543	10,553,487
1881	489	5,619,810	7,975	2,256,055	6,792,830
Carriages, railway rolling stock, &c.:					
1891	3,384	10,918,285	14,642	5,369,946	19,711,581
1881	3,168	5,443,893	11,939	3,583,327	10,588,847
Chemicals:					
1891	733	4,138,127	2,895	981,628	5,505,419
1881	350	1,385,819	981	324,198	2,452,771
Drinks and stimulants:					
1891	769	27,430,074	10,938	3,642,242	33,729,826
1881	538	10,231,321	7,294	2,054,832	20,078,306
Fibrous material:					
1891	248	3,235,325	2,961	627,258	3,448,971
1881	60	962,550	1,385	263,925	1,258,472
Foods:—Vegetable (flour mills, bakeries, &c.):					
1891	4,638	31,342,768	16,573	5,002,553	69,806,988
1881	3,950	17,777,022	10,111	3,810,662	54,282,140
Foods:—Animal (cheese and butter factories, &c.):					
1891	7,280	11,339,370	34,622	3,406,339	25,804,305
1881	988	2,568,129	3,176	622,141	9,890,065
Furniture, houses, and buildings:					
1891	3,738	18,213,155	19,183	6,514,756	24,993,361
1881	3,095	7,492,908	12,809	3,423,150	13,777,335
Gold and silver working:					
1891	691	2,987,131	1,923	780,332	3,090,501
1881	359	668,616	948	304,942	1,175,591
Leather (boots and shoes):					
1891	7,773	18,891,585	25,699	7,585,370	35,169,742
1881	6,813	14,321,634	27,513	6,722,730	36,505,272
Lighting (gas, electric, oil, refineries, &c.):					
1891	226	21,335,314	3,894	1,259,165	7,485,721
1881	108	7,874,037	2,169	611,769	5,843,616
Machines, tools, implements, plumbing, tinsmithing, &c.:					
1891	12,631	55 598,434	49,422	17,815,445	62,016,178
1881	10,446	27,169,043	37,274	11,067,787	36,654,109

	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employées.	Wages paid in Census Year.	Value of Output Census Year.
Matters:—Animal, brushmaking, soap and candles, taxidermy, &c.:		$		$	$
1891	256	1,630,737	1,516	514,836	3,379,381
1881	192	1,446,423	1,552	398,912	2,904,274
Matters:—Vegetable, basket making, carpentering, sawmills, cooperage, &c.:					
1891	14,781	78,554,531	83,828	21,404,809	84,638,742
1881	11,102	34,145,436	60,316	11,989,290	—
Mathematical instruments, optical, spectacles, surgical:					
1891	18	47,555	52	19,410	74,975
1881	10	81,900	74	23,180	66,200
Musical instruments:					
1891	92	2,389,633	2,204	973,223	3,393,213
1881	44	669,379	941	417,833	1,220,195
Ships and boats					
1891	669	2,555,951	4,145	1,213,122	3,712,462
1881	539	2,899,752	5,271	1,339,956	4,319,070
Stone, clay, glass, marble and stone cutting. Potteries, brick and tile:					
1891	1,314	8,362,255	12,608	3,580,620	10,221,207
1881	989	2,515,347	7,726	1,752,005	4,600,297
Textile fabrics and dress cotton mills, millinery, weaving, woollen mills, &c.					
1891	15,458	48,056,154	71,827	15,547,726	67,172,034
1881	6,265	20,198,835	44,537	7,716,226	40,808,843
Miscellaneous:					
1891	487	932,404	1,498	348,433	1,161,617
1881	297	959,781	1,839	385,583	1,706,067

Divided into groups on the basis of output, the mechanical and manufacturing establishments of Canada show the following results:—

Establishments having an annual output of $50,000 *and over.*

Number of establishments, 1891	1,675
" " 1881	1,108
Increase, 1891 over 1881	567
Increase per cent., 51·17.	
	$
Capital invested, 1891	207 147,467
" " 1881	84,961,653
Increase, 1891 over 1881	122,185,814
Increase per cent., $143·8.	

CANADA. 1895.

Number of employées, 1891 - - -	139 080
„ „ 1881 - - -	83,525
Increase, 1891 over 1881 - -	55,555

Increase per cent., 66·5.

In 1881 employées in this group formed 32·7 per cent. of the total number of employées in all the groups. In 1891 they formed 37·5 per cent.

	$
Wages paid, 1891 - - -	46,842,64
„ 1881 - - -	23,964,79
Increase, 1891 over 1881 - -	22,877,844

Increase per cent., $95·5.

	$
Wages per employé, 1891 - - -	336·80
„ „ 1881 - - -	286·91
Increase, 1891 over 1881 - -	49·89

Increase per cent., $17·40.

	$
Value of raw material used, 1891 -	155,460,492
„ „ 1881 -	96,361,536
Increase, 1891 over 1881 - -	59,098,956

Increase per cent., $61·33.

	$
Value of manufactured articles produced, 1891	260,795,190
„ „ „ 1881	153,767,771
Increase, 1891 over 1881 -	107,027,419

Increase per cent., $69·7.

Establishments having an output of from $25,000 *to* $50,000.

Number of establishments, 1891 - -	1,208
„ „ 1881 - -	966
Increase, 1891 over 1881 - -	242

Increase per cent., 25.

	$
Capital invested, 1891 - - -	30,152,282
„ 1881 - - -	16,142,662
Increase, 1891 over - -	14,009,620

Increase per cent., $86·8.

Number of employées, 1891	28,339
„ „ 1881	22,386
Increase, 1891 over 1881	5,953

Increase per cent., 26·6.

	$
Wages paid, 1891	8,966,833
„ 1881	5,942,881
Increase, 1891 over 1881	3,023,952

Increase per cent., $50·9.

	$
Wages per employé, 1891	316·41
„ „ 1881	265·47
Increase, 1891 over 1881	50·94

Increase per cent., $19·15.

	$
Value of raw material used, 1891	22,090,463
„ „ 1881	19,885,835
Increase, 1891 over 1881	2,204,628

Increase per cent., $11·10.

	$
Value of manufactured articles produced, 1891	42,238,542
„ „ „ 1881	33,482,170
Increase, 1891 over 1881	8,756,372

Increase per cent., $26·15.

Establishments having an output under $25,000 *a year.*

Number of establishments, 1891	73,085
„ „ 1881	47,657
Increase, 1891 over 1881	25,428

Increase per cent., 33·35.

	$
Capital invested, 1891	117,321,001
„ „ 1881	63,853,101
Increase, 1891 over 1881	53,467,900

Increase per cent., $83·73.

CANADA. 1895.

Number of employées, 1891 - - -	202,831
„ „ 1881 - - -	148,982
Increase, 1891 over 1881 - -	53,849

Increase per cent., 36·14.

	$
Wages paid, 1891 - - -	44,854,177
„ „ 1881 - - -	29,494,025
Increase, 1891 over 1881 - -	15,360,152

Increase per cent., $52·08.

	$
Wages paid per employé, 1891 - -	221·14
„ „ 1881 - -	197·10
Increase, 1891 over 1881 - -	24·04

Increase per cent., $12·2.

	$
Value of raw material used, 1891 - -	78,568,087
„ „ 1881 - -	63,681,822
Increase, 1891 over 1881 - -	14,886,265

Increase per cent., $23·38.

	$
Value of manufactured articles produced, 1891	173,165,154
„ „ „ 1881	122,481,926
Increase, 1891 over 1881 - -	50,683,228

Increase per cent., $41·38.

In 1891 there were 7,076 girls under 16 years of age and 70,280 women over 16 years employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada. In 1881 the girls so employed numbered 5,407 and the women 41,002.

In 1891 the total number of males employed was 20·9 per cent. of the whole number of employées. In 1881 it was 18·2 per cent. Females under 16 years of age were 10·7 per cent. of the total females in 1891 and 13·2 per cent. in 1881.

In 1891, boys under 16 years formed 7·12 per cent. of the males, and in 1881 they formed 6·55 per cent.

The proportion which the older and the newer provinces of the Dominion have relatively to each other in manufacturing is shown in the following statement:—

	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments:	No.	No.
Dominion	49,731	75,968
Four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	47,331	71,113
Newer provinces	2,400	4,855
Per cent. of newer provinces	4·82	6·30
Capital invested:	$	$
Dominion	164,957,423	354,620,750
Four provinces	158,447,681	329,906,977
The newer provinces	6,509,742	24,713,773
Per cent. of newer provinces	3·94	7·00
Number of employées:	No.	No.
Dominion	254,894	370,256
Four provinces	244,262	345,355
The newer provinces	10,632	24,901
Per cent. of newer provinces	4·17	6·72
Wages paid:	$	$
Dominion	59,401,702	100,663,650
Four provinces	56,894,749	93,643,999
The newer provinces	2,506,953	7,019,651
Per cent. of newer provinces	4·40	6·97
Raw material used:		
Dominion	179,929,193	256,119,042
Four provinces	174,821,595	242,373,549
The newer provinces	5,107,598	13,745,493
Per cent. of newer provinces	3·00	5·33
Finished products:		
Dominion	309,731,867	476,198,886
Four provinces	299,795,911	447,870,565
The newer provinces	9,935,956	28,328,330
Per cent. of the newer provinces	3·28	5·95

Capital invested in Manufactures in Canada per Head of Population.

	1881.	1891.
	$	$
British Columbia - - - -	59·58	147·75
Manitoba - - - - -	22·22	37·27
New Brunswick - - - - -	26·23	49·25
Nova Scotia - - - - -	23·11	44·01
Ontario - - - - - -	41·88	83·23
Prince Edward Island - - - -	19·06	26·70
Quebec - - - - - -	49·62	79·47
North-West Territories - - - -	17·31	30·35
Four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick - - - -	39·15	75·42
Canada - - - - -	38·14	73·37

Manufactured Articles produced in Canada per Head of Population.

	1881.	1891.
	$	$
British Columbia - - - -	59·18	122·23
Manitoba - - - - -	54·50	66·58
New Brunswick - - - - -	57·63	74·24
Nova Scotia - - - - -	42·16	68·92
Ontario - - - - - -	82·02	113·40
Prince Edward Island - - - -	31·22	39·84
Quebec - - - - - -	77·01	102·92
North-West Territories - - - -	3·47	18·46
Four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick - - - -	74·06	102·38
Canada - - - - -	71·61	98·52

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 256.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1896-7.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

January, 1899.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 1-3, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, E.C.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1899.

[C.—9046-24] *Price* 1*d*.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
227	Leeward Islands	1896
228	Bermuda	1897
229	Gambia	,,
230	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
231	Barbados	,,
232	Lagos	,,
233	St. Vincent	,,
234	Sierra Leone	,,
235	Falkland Islands	,,
236	Straits Settlements	,,
237	British New Guinea	1896–97
238	Bahamas	1897
239	St. Lucia	,,
240	St. Helena	,,
241	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
242	British Honduras	,,
243	Malta	,,
244	Fiji	,,
245	Hong Kong	,,
246	Leeward Islands	,,
247	Grenada	,,
248	Gibraltar	,,
249	Gold Coast	,,
250	Mauritius and Rodrigues	,,
251	Solomon Islands	1897–98
252	Seychelles	1897
253	Labuan	,,
254	Ceylon	,,
255	Basutoland	1897–98

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast...	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.

No. 256.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNOR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for the year ending 30th June, 1897, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

TRADE.

The imports for the year under consideration amounted to $5,938,334, and the exports to $4,925,789, the balance of trade being thus against the Colony to the amount of $1,012,545. A deficiency of 300,000 quintals in the catch, and the diminution in price, of codfish, reduced the value of exports by considerably over $1,000,000. The prices ruling in the local market at the time of taking over the catch from the fishermen, though about the same as the previous year, were not borne out in the foreign markets, and, at the time of shipment abroad, values had decreased very considerably, resulting in large loss to our exporting firms. The imports were slightly less than in the previous year, as the following table will show:—

	1895–6.	1896–7.
	$	$
From United Kingdom	1,875,754	1,960,999
„ British Colonies...	2,517,659	1,765,562
„ Foreign Countries	1,593,448	2,211,773
Total	5,986,861	5,938,334

1440—800—1/99 Wt 21935 D & S—5 (B)

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1896–7.

By these figures it appears as if the trade with British Colonies had decreased, and that the trade with Foreign Countries had increased by the same sum. This is merely fictitious, and is the result of the imperfect system of tabulating imports in 1895–6, which has been corrected, to some extent, at least, in 1896–7. A large quantity of the productions of the United States come to us in bond, through Canadian ports, and these had, in the past, been included with the actual imports from the Dominion of Canada. Now, however, the Customs distinguish between the actual products of Canada and those merely passing through in bond, crediting the latter to the country of origin.

The total exports were :—

	1895–6.	1896–7.
	$	$
To United Kingdom	1,727,852	1,349,273
„ British Colonies	1,334,340	951,072
„ Foreign Countries...	3,575,995	2.625,444
Total	6,638,187	4,925,789

FISHERIES.

Codfish.

Our principal fishery resulted in an average voyage, being 300,000 qtls. less than the previous year. The shippers to foreign markets were severely handicapped by the poor returns realized, prices having fallen considerably. The competition of the Norwegians and of the French to obtain possession of our fish markets is severe, the latter being in a specially favourable position, by reason of the large Government bounties, to undersell all rivals. Much effort has been put forth by our mercantile firms to perfect the cure of our staple, but there remains yet a great deal to be desired in this direction. Newfoundland cod, well-cured, is second to none, but, so long as fish is purchased "talqual" the incentive to proper cure and careful handling will be to a large extent absent, the lower grade fish being equally remunerative to the fisherman as the prime merchantable. The system is a pernicious one, and its continuance is fraught with danger to the Colonial trade. Lack of capital prevents experiments to any large extent with new markets. The Government, in the summer just past (1898), authorized Commissioners to visit the Mediterranean ports in the interests of the fish trade. But very little can be done by a short visit. Several permanent mercantile agents are needed, who must keep moving through the various sections of territory; the needs of each market must be

studied as to quantity, cure, and packages required, and due attention to these matters must be given by shippers. The length of time required to work up such a trade, the uncertainty of the venture, and the need for ready money, are obstacles in the way of the experiment.

In my last report I quoted the average price of shore fish at $3 per qtl., and Labrador at $2.30. By the returns herewith you will notice the average rate to be about $2.50 and $2.00, respectively, for the year 1896–7.

The exports in connection with the codfishery were :—

	1895–6.		1896–7.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
Codfish, dry ...	1,436,083 qtls.	4,297,699	1,135,817 qtls.	2,824,242
Cod oil	4,456 tuns	311,920	3,705 tuns	245,360
Cod liver oil ...	33,145 gals.	33,145	87,601 gals.	39,420
Fresh, green, and pickled codfish, haddock, ling, sounds, and tongues.	—	5,633	—	2,346
Total ...	—	4,648,397	—	3,111,368

Seal Fishery.

The prosecution of this fishery in the spring of 1897 resulted in but poor returns. The values are quoted, for seal oil, $75.00 per tun, and for seal-skins an average of 60 cents each, against $70.00 and $1.25, respectively, for 1895–6. Seal-skins vary in value according as they are the pelts of old or young or white-coats, and the average price is, of course, affected by the proportion of these in the season's catch.

The exports from this fishery are :—

	1895–6.		1896–7.	
		$		$
Seal oil	3,305 tuns.	230,068	3,283 tuns.	246,263
Seal-skins	298,049 No.	372,461	195,340 No.	117,204
Total ...	—	602,529	—	363,467

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1896–7.

Lobster Fishery.

The yield of this important fishery, which, in this year under review, ranks next to the codfishery, was very encouraging indeed. The export was 58,883 cases, valued at $529,947; against 45,662 cases, valued at $376,711, for the previous year. The diminution in the size of the fish calls for notice, and shows the need of judicious legislation guarding the fishery. Such legislation, firmly and steadily enforced, together with a careful pack on the part of the canners, will ensure this industry being a source of wealth to those engaged therein.

Herring Fishery.

This fishery shows a lamentable falling off from what it was some few years ago. The export in 1896–7, compared with the previous year, was :—

—	1895–6.		1896–7.	
		$		$
Frozen herring ...	32,628 brls.	32,628	43,513 brls.	52,216
Pickled do. ...	40,113 brls.	98,665	19,731 brls.	49,960
Total ...	72,741 brls.	131,293	63,244 brls.	102,176

The prices ruling were $1.20 per barrel for frozen and $2.50 for pickled; against $1.00 and $2.45 in 1895–6.

Salmon Fishery.

A slight improvement, both in the catch as well as in the price, shows itself for 1896–7. From $17.40 per tierce in 1895–6 the price went to $19.25 in 1896–7.

The export was :—

—	1895–6.		1896–7.	
		$		$
Salmon, pickled ...	3,284 tcs.	57,003	4,648 tcs.	89,581
„ preserved ...	—	9,340	—	688
Total ...	—	66,343	—	90,269

The smaller fisheries are too unimportant for notice. The total export of our fisheries for the year 1896-7 was $4,208,747, against $5,853,156 for 1895-6.

SHIPPING.

The following figures give the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared from ports of this Colony, for the year ending 30th June, 1897, as compared with the previous year :—

Entered

	1895-6.		1896-7.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Sailing	1,183	107,689	1,107	95,145
Steam	352	316,178	295	285,410
	Cleared.			
Sailing	815	83,801	881	78,962
Steam	272	284,228	239	258,186
Total ...	2,622	791,896	2,522	717,703

Of the above the following were British :—

Entered.

	1895-6.		1896-7.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Sailing	1,074	94,387	1,009	84,248
Steam	339	304,788	286	278,549
	Cleared.			
Sailing	767	77,781	852	75,759
Steam	261	271,876	234	253,261
Total ...	2,441	748,832	2,381	691,817

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1896–7.

LUMBERING.

A great deal of activity exists in this branch of our industries, which is yearly becoming of more value to the people of the Colony. Lumber in all its forms is now produced to meet the local needs. The subject of pulp manufacture is being prominently brought forward, and will, no doubt, in the near future, be entered into largely, for there is abundance of timber in the island most suitable for this purpose.

MINING.

The product of our mines in 1896–7 was somewhat behind that of the previous year, but still came up to the average. Outside capitalists are evincing an interest in our mineral deposits, and if experienced miners, with the necessary capital behind them, can be got to develop these deposits properly, the future of Newfoundland as a mining country will be assured. Already we have several outside syndicates here who have, up to the time of writing (1898), expended large sums in machinery, tramways, and loading piers. Prospectors are moving over the face of the island, and up and down the coast of Labrador, and the indications of increased activity in mining are very apparent. The Government have afforded encouragement and help to all interested, by the establishment of a Public Assay Office, where minerals, discovered by those of limited means, will be tested and reported upon free of cost. The deposit of hematite on Bell Island still continues to yield as largely as ever, and operations on a still larger scale are proposed for the season of 1899.

In 1896–7 the export, compared with that of 1895–6, was as follows :—

	1895-6.		1896–7.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		$		$
Regulus (copper) ...	22,922	275,064	13,427	161,124
Copper ore	41,750	208,750	48,361	241,805
Iron pyrites	36,496	182,480	31,185	155,925
Asbestos	—	2,000	—	—
Total ...	—	668,294	—	558,854

FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1897, compared with that of the previous year, is as follows :—

—	1895–6.	1896–7.
	$	$
From Customs	1,383,810	1,473,267
„ Light Dues	33,073	28,195
„ Postal	38,300	50,560
„ Profit on Issue of Coin	48,862	—
„ Miscellaneous	60,421	58,766
Total	1,564,466	1,610,788

The revenue actually collected is slightly in excess of the estimated amount, while the increase over that for 1895–6 is $46,322.

The expenditure for the year is as follows :—

Service.	1895–6.	1896–7.
	$	$
Education	126,822	154,438
Judicial, Magisterial, and Police	89,297	115,981
Public Works, Light Houses, and Public Buildings.	63,588	221,150
Postal, Mail Subsidies, Railways, Telegraphs.	209,158	242,478
Salaries and Pensions	107,349	108,520
Customs	43,012	120,647
Relief of Poor	146,474	178,441
Interest on Public Debt	522,810	599,160
Miscellaneous	51,945	71,147
Legislative	—	54,848
Total	1,360,455	1,866,810

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1896–7.

The grant for education, which had been reduced in 1895–6 under retrenchment, was restored to its full figure in 1896–7; and a grant for public works was made for the repair of roads and bridges. These and some other allocations were made out of the excess of revenue over expenditure in 1895–6, which was shown by the returns tabled by the Receiver-General to be $204,011. The Customs expenditure for 1895–6, as shown above, is for six months only, while that for 1896–7 is for the 12 months. In 1896–7 were charged the expenses of the two legislative sessions—one held in July and August, 1896, and the other in the spring of 1897. There was none holden in the currency of 1895–6.

The actual expenditure for the year exceeds the actual revenue by $256,022; while, deducting the surplus of 1895–6 ($204,011) the shortage is $52,011.

The statement of assets and liabilities, tabled by the Receiver-General, shews a balance in favour of the Colony of $662,604.36. On the debit side will be noticed an amount of $167,314.50 down to dividend account. This is not an actual liability. It is the amount received to that date from dividends paid on the notes of the defunct banks, the total sum of which appears on the credit side as an asset, viz.:—$225,459.80. The sum of $360,000 on deposit at bank of Montreal represents the balance of loan raised in May, 1895.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt at 30th June, 1896, stood at $13,096,945.39. At 30th June, 1897, it was $16,248,522.05. The increase of $3,151,576.66 is made up as follows:—

		$ c.
St. John's Rebuilding Act	...	14,712 69
N. N. and W. Railway	...	1,713,002 20
Newfoundland Railway	...	1,581,666 66
		$3,309,381 55
Less paid off	...	157,804 89
Nett increase of	...	$3,151,576 66

Assuming the population to be 210,000, the debt *per capita* is $77.37; the multiple of revenue being $10.08.

RAILWAYS.

Early in 1897 the Government of the day concluded negotiations with the Newfoundland Railway Company, whereby, for the sum of £325,000 stg. payable in bonds of 50 years at 3 per cent. interest, all the rights of the said company in this Colony were transferred to the Government.

The whole railway system of the Colony was thus brought under one control, and the injunction placed by the Newfoundland Railway Company upon the disposition of the coal areas near Grand Lake was removed. An arrangement with Mr. Reid to place a first class passenger ship on the strait dividing our Island from the mainland of the neighbouring continent, brought the transinsular railway system of the Colony into close connection with the great Canadian and American lines.

LEGISLATION.

The titles of the various Acts passed by the Legislature in the session of 1897 will be found in the Blue Book.

Of these, two were reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, viz. :—" An Act to amend Chapter 124 of the Consolidated Statutes (Second Series), entitled 'Of the Coast Fisheries'"; and "An Act to amend the Election Act, 1889, and the Acts in amendment thereof." These Acts did not become law.

EDUCATION.

The grants for this service, reduced in 1895–6, were this year put back to the figure at which they stood previous to retrenchment. The total expenditure under this head for 1895–6 was : $126,821.86 ; and for 1896–7, $154,438.07.

No. of schools open in 1895–6	588
No. of schools open in 1896–7	625
No. of scholars on roll in 1895–6	33,722
No. of scholars on roll in 1896–7	32,207

In bringing to a close this brief record of the Colony's affairs for 1896–7, I may add that at this time of writing things have brightened considerably. Trade has improved, the prices paid

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1896–7.

for our fishery products are higher, foreign markets are stronger, provisions are reasonable, greater interest continues to develop in mining and agriculture, while the evident interest of the Imperial Government in the welfare of the Colony, as shown by the appointment of the Royal Commission in connection with the French Treaties question, and the appointment of the Premier as a member of the High Commission now sitting at Washington, engenders the hope that the day of a new and better order of things is at hand.

I have, &c.,

J. ALEX. ROBINSON,

Colonial Secretary.

8*th December*, 1898.